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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1066)

Name of Candidate	Pari Bishnoi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	371410
Center	Online.	Date	16/9/18.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
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2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
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3. All questions are compulsory.
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4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
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5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
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6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
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7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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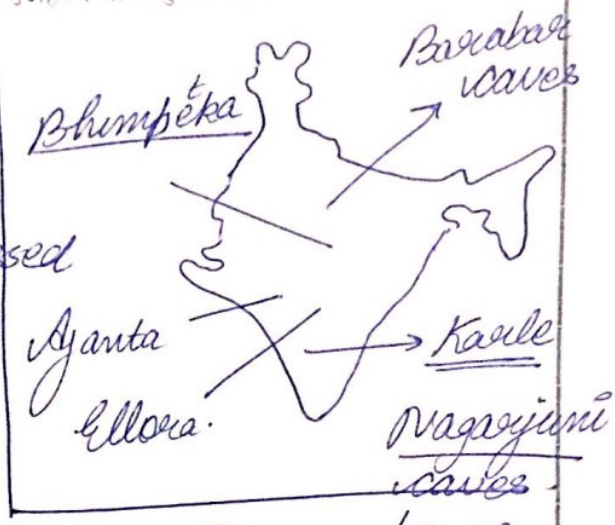
1. The cave architecture in India not only enlighten us with information of tradition and customs of ancient times but also illustrate considerable accomplishment with regard to structural engineering and artistry. Discuss. (150 WORDS) 10

भारत में गुहा स्थापत्य न केवल हमें प्राचीनकालीन परंपराओं और रीति-रिवाजों की जानकारी प्रदान करता है, अपितु यह संरचनात्मक अभियांत्रिकी एवं कलाकृतियों के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियों का दृश्य उदाहरण भी प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Cave architecture where in India progressed through the ages from Ancient to Medieval. - Ajanta Ellora being listed as UNESO world heritage sites.



Information of Tradition

→ ~~eg~~ the caves tell us about the Major religion - followed of the time of Buddhism, Jainism.

→ The Jataka stories which are depicted in most caves tell

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about the socio cultural features like the position of women, dresses hierarchy

→ Paintings eg fresco paintings reveal the nature of art.

→ It also reflects prosperity and economy of the era.

Structural Engineering

→ The caves developed from rock shelters of Bhimpetka to rock cut cave temples of Ajanta and Ellora. Engineering features

↳ Pillared eg Ajanta. - 29 caves
↳ ~~Rock~~ Chaitya and Vihara
↳ Multiple stories eg Ellora.
↳ Carvings.

→ Therefore they depict advancement in Engineering over time.

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2. While the Battle of Plassey laid the foundation of British Empire in India, it was the Battle of Buxar that proved to be the turning point of British fortunes in India. Discuss. (150 WORDS) 10

यद्यपि प्लासी के युद्ध ने भारत में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की नींव रखी, तथापि यह बक्सर का युद्ध था जो भारत में अंग्रेजों की सफलता के लिए निर्णायक सिद्ध हुआ। चर्चा कीजिए।

Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757 between Nawab of Bengal and Robert clive from East India Company

Laid the foundation of British rule - as

- Bengal was one of the richest provinces of India. Conquering it provided Britishers
  - ↳ Economic stability
  - ↳ further development of army and other bases
  - ↳ Elimination of other rivals eg French from Bengal.
  - ↳ Source of Revenue.

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Battle of Buxar in 1764 proved to be turning point as

→ Here not just Bengal but Mughal King was defeated.

→ It was well planned and prepared war - Therefore established supremacy of British forces

→ Diwani Rights of Bengal, Bihar.

→ ~~Dual~~ Government - where Double British got power without responsibility

→ Increased British Prestige and might.

Victory of Buxar - further lead Britain to strengthen its stronghold on India - and extend to Delhi by 1803

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3. Among many novel methods and themes, the Swadeshi Movement laid great emphasis not only on boycott but also on self-reliance. Discuss. (150 WORDS) 10

अनेक अनूठे तरीकों और विषय-वस्तु के साथ-साथ, स्वदेशी आंदोलन ने न केवल बहिष्कार, अपितु आत्मनिर्भरता पर भी अत्यधिक बल दिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Swadeshi Movement was first organised mass movement in Indian freedom struggle in 1905.

It introduced many novel methods from conservative moderation to political extremism.

Emphasis on Boycott

→ Boycott of foreing goods - to hurt Britains economy and refusal to be a colony - sanctioned by Congress Resolution in 1905. Majority of Indian masses

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refused to consume foreign liquor and foreign clothes.
→ Novel means was picketting

Self Reliance - or ATMA SHAKTI was also one of the major theme of the movement. It was concretised through Swaraj Resolution of 1906

Methods → National Education eg National commission on Education in vernacular
→ Indigenous Industries eg matchstick, textile
→ Emphasis on Khadi
→ Emphasis on Indian Art & Music

Both Boycott and self reliance are complementary and rein force each other.

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4. The idea of linguistic states predated independence, however it took some time even after independence for this idea to be implemented. Discuss. (150 WORDS) 10

यद्यपि भाषाई राज्यों का विचार स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति से पहले का था, तथापि स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के पश्चात् भी इस विचार को कार्यान्वित करने में कुछ समय लगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to Yogendra Yadav- the history of India existing as linguistic ethnic communities is much older than existence as states.

Idea of linguistic state has predated Independence.

→ Colonialism created artificial boundaries and divisions which were resented by Indians. Eg.-

↳ Opposition to Partition of Bengal 1905- seperating Bengali speakers

↳ Nagpur Session of Congress

↳ One of the demands of Nehru

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Report (1928)

Post Independence - India adopted holding together model of federalism - where Nehru and Patel created states based on administrative convinence

→ Aim was to present them as models of diversity

~~Hower~~ JVP commission rejected this view. However it was due to growing demand and death of ~~Patt~~ P. Sriramulu and consequent creation of Andhra - the idea of linguistic state was accepted.

Fazl Ali Commission → State Reorganisation 1956. — language was one of basis

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5. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar understood that persistent inequalities pose fundamental challenges to the economic and social well-being of the nation and people. In this context, discuss the key contributions of Dr. Ambedkar in the history of modern India. (150 WORDS) 10

डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर का मानना था कि दीर्घस्थायी असमानताएं राष्ट्र और लोगों के आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक कल्याण के समक्ष बुनियादी चुनौतियां प्रस्तुत करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में, आधुनिक भारत के इतिहास में डॉ. अम्बेडकर के प्रमुख योगदानों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Ambedkar is known as the father of Indian Constitution.
He is regarded as the tallest leader of his community - (Dhananjay Keer)

Contribution of Ambedkar are huge in building up Modern India.
→ In realm of Ideology - Belonging to lower caste and experiencing discrimination despite highly educated and Rule of law - made him conceptualise that

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→ Rights have origin in social consciousness. There can be no political democracy without social democracy.

→ Thus inequalities are fundamental challenge to Democracy. was established by him.

→ Literature - Annihilation of Caste inspired Dalits

→ Constitution Making Role

- Ambedkar designed constitution and was fundamental in including affirmative action and Article 17

→ Other contributions

- Raising the consciousness of Dalits
- Promotion of Modernity
- Making Democracy more Inclusive
- Women Equality - opp^n to Hindu code.

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6. It has been pointed out that in recent times, while the proportional share of nuclear households has dipped in urban areas it has risen in rural areas. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. (150 WORDS) 10

यह इंगित किया गया है कि हाल के समय में, जहां शहरी क्षेत्रों में एकल परिवारों की आनुपातिक हिस्सेदारी में कमी आई है, वहीं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यह बढ़ी है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

According to Surveys by NSS although proportion of Nuclear households is higher in ~~rural~~ urban areas (60%) - It is dipping and rising in rural areas.

Reasons

→ Growing cost of living in urban areas - promote living together

→ Rising cost of real estate in urban areas make it difficult to buy new house

→ Working population - including women - has made it

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easier to leave children at home when Joint family

→ Early migrations which caused Nuclear families were more stabilising and next generations converting them into Joint families

Rural areas

→ fragmentation of land and more land disputes among brothers → due to overcrowding of land → limited Earning

→ Migration from the rural areas

→ Feminisation of Rural households

These complex and inter dependent factors lead to changing family structures in rural and urban areas

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7. Separation, and not divorce, is the dominant form of marriage dissolution for most women in India. What could be the possible reasons behind this? Also, discuss why there are striking differences in divorce rates between the different regions in India. (150 WORDS) 10

अमाहचर्य, न कि तलाक, भारत में अधिकांश महिलाओं के लिए विवाह विच्छेद का एक प्रमुख रूप है। इसके पीछे संभावित कारण क्या हो सकते है? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के बीच तलाक की दर में सुस्पष्ट अंतर क्यों है।

Separation is the major form of marriage dissolution because

→ Social stigma attached to divorce

→ Complicated legal provisions make divorce difficult

→ Concern for the children who get adversely impacted due to divorce

→ Possibility of Resolution and coming back later when tensions subside

→ Male thinking of not letting the woman go and the

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Burden of providing alimony on divorce.

Divorce rate differences between regions.

It is shown through various surveys that divorces are more in more developed regions such as Maharashtra as compared to Rajasthan

↳ greater Mobility
↳ Women Empowerment
↳ lower societal restrictions.
↳ love Marriages where families dont Mediate.

Divorce rates are lower in North East and hilly states due to lower legal awareness and access.

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8. Giving an account of their impact, mention the reasons for increased frequency of dust storms as observed in the last few years. (150 WORDS) 10

धूल भरी आंधियों के प्रभाव का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अवलोकित धूल भरी आंधियों की वर्धित आवृत्ति के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Dust storms

Increased frequency

Climate change

More Intense heating

More number of dust storms

greater convectional currents

Impact

→ Pollution as seen in Delhi

→ Health Impacts due to increase PM2.5 and PM10.

→ Temporary heat relief

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→ greater cloud formation potential.

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9. Elaborate on the factors responsible for the evolution of the current drainage system in Indian sub-continent, with special emphasis on the characteristic features of Himalayan and Peninsular rivers. (150 WORDS) 10

हिमालयी और प्रायद्वीपीय नदियों की अभिलाक्षणिक विशेषताओं पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में वर्तमान अपवाह प्रणाली के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Current Drainage

Factors for Evolutions

1) Rise of Himalayas – Antecedent drainage of Himalayan Rivers
Rate of Rise < Rate of Erosion

2) Rift Valley System – eg Narmada – Tapti –

3) Western Ghats – subsiding of western Part → (Arabian Sea formation) – Parallel Drainage.

4) Rectangular Drainage in ~~Peninsular~~ eg Damodar.

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Dendritic Drainage- Himalayan Rivers.
more tributaries
- alluvial soft land

Peninsular - hard land
- stable fixed flows
- consequent of Krishna

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11. Bring out the distinctive features of Gandhara, Mathura and Amravati schools of art that flourished towards the first century CE. (250 WORDS) 15

प्रथम शताब्दी ईस्वी के आसपास विकसित होने वाली गांधार, मथुरा और अमरावती कला शैलियों की सुस्पष्ट विशेषताओं को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Gandhara, Mathuras and Amravati were one of the finest schools of Art that flourished in Post Mauryan Period

Kushana Dynasty { Gandhara, Mathura.

Amravati (Satvahanas.)

Distinctive features

Gandhara	Amravati	Mathura.
→ Indo Greek Art.	Indigenous	Indigenous
→ Predominantly Buddhist	- Hinduism dominated.	Buddhist Jaina Sculptures - Kushana Sculptures

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Gandhara	Amravati	Mathura
- made of schist	made of white lime stone.	red sandstone.
- Buddhist sculptures & - like Apollo curly hair	- Narrative art eg Jataka stories - Hinayana Influence.	- Buddha shown Masculine - Broad shoulders

Although the three have distinctive features. they were widely prevalent in 1st century CE and high in demand

1st century CE because of these arts is regarded as era of climax of Indian Sculptures

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Gandhara was situated on Silk Route and was influenced by Greek and Roman designs

Mathura, also had secular sculptures eg. headless statue of Kushana - which shows the culture of the time

Amravati - was developed by Hindu Rulers - It was covered with stone and was carved. It had greater influence of 'popular art'

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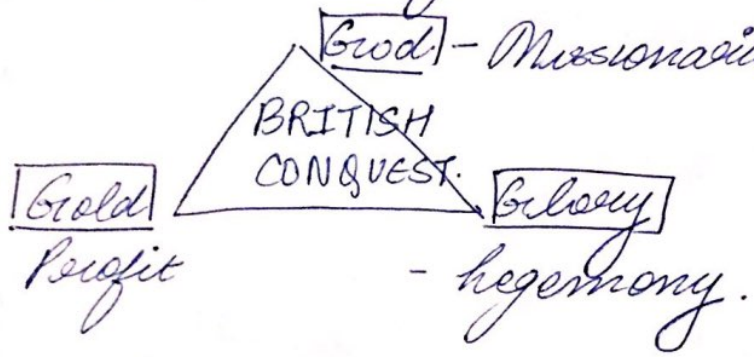
12. The British in India wanted not only territorial conquest and control over revenues; they also felt that they had a cultural mission: to 'civilise the natives', change their customs and values. Critically discuss.

(250 WORDS) 15

भारत में अंग्रेज न केवल क्षेत्रीय विजय और राजस्व पर नियंत्रण चाहते थे; अपितु वे यह भी मानते थे कि उनका 'मूल निवासियों को सभ्य बनाने', उनके रीति-रिवाजों और मूल्यों को परिवर्तित करने का एक सांस्कृतिक मिशन भी था। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

British rule - not only in India but around the world was propelled by 3 Gs.



Thus Britishers though started as merchants but in order to build their "hegemony" the justified their rule as with the theory of Civilising Mission

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Territorial conquest and Revenues

- was the primary pillar of their conquest
- It was driven by their colonial aim of getting raw material and markets.

→ Also to invest the British capital in colonies and propel Industrial Revolution in home country.

Cultural Mission

→ British projected their higher civilisational values - science and technological advancements, and modernisation.

→ Britishers made natives

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believe in their providential mission eg Early Moderates believed in the theory

→ The positives include modern education in India, growth of reason, communication, modern means of governance, Rule of law, Civil Liberties consciousness, Indian Railways etc.

But the myth was broken by Moderate Leaders like Dada bhai Naoroji who in their drain theory exposed the true nature of the British Rule - as all their actions were driven by their own interest

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13. Despite Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi being close associates, there were significant differences between the two regarding the role of state and the control that it exercised. Comment. (250 WORDS) 15

जवाहरलाल नेहरू और महात्मा गांधी के निकट सहयोगी होने के बावजूद, दोनों के बीच राज्य की भूमिका और इसके नियंत्रण की सीमा के संबंध में अर्थपूर्ण मतभेद थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi were one of the greatest leaders of Indian freedom struggle, one being first Indian PM and second the father of the Nation.

Close Associates

→ Nehru was son of Motilal Nehru who was closely associated with Gandhi

→ Nehru actively participated in all Gandhian mass movements starting from Non cooperation to Quit India.

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→ It was because of Gandhi's support that Nehru became the President of INC in 1929 despite opposition from Majority

Differences

Although both worked together but there were difference in ideologies.

- Role of State and its control

→ According to Gandhi - he believed in minimalistic role of the state.

→ Gandhi believed in decentralisation and empowerment of village communities

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→ Gandhi's swaraj - was self-raj - that is control over oneself. Gandhi believed in self rule and self control in his Ideal Ramrajya - rather than control of state.

Nehru - believed in socialistic principles. He believed in end of capitalism and a Nationalisation of economy - where state controls the resources

After Independence Nehru's model of state was adopted by India in the form of welfare state. Gandhian vision was put in Part IV - 73rd and 74th Amendment signify his Idea.

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14. Enumerating the reasons behind Sino-Soviet split in the second half of the 20th century, analyse its impact on the Cold War. (250 WORDS) 15

20वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्ध में चीन-सोवियत दरार के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, शीत युद्ध पर इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

China and USSR were ~~one~~ two of the largest communist states of the 20th century.- But with different models of communism. Initially they worked together.- But later split.

Reasons for Sino Soviet Split

→ Different Models - Soviet followed communist model centered around workers whereas China's communism was centered around peasants

→ Conflict Between leaders -

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Stalin was hardliner. and Mao Zedong wanted to pursue "independent" economic develop ment.

→ Mao Zedong took great leap forward, organised comm unes and brought about revolution in agriculture.

Impact on Cold War

- Cold war was primarily a war of ideologies - Capitalism V/s Communism

→ Split between two communist states - weakened the position of communist side

→ The split made Soviet pursue

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more aggressive policies with other states to prevent similar split eg the Korean War, Vietnam War.

→ China could remain Independent and follow own model of development.

~~Thus~~ Sino Soviet split ended aid from Soviet to China.

Thus Sino soviet split marks significant event in cold war - weakening of communist axis and ultimate victory of Capitalism.

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15. History has disproved the prediction that democracy would not succeed in India. In this context, critically assess the achievements and challenges of democracy in India since Independence. (250 WORDS) 15

इतिहास ने इस भविष्यवाणी को नकार दिया है कि भारत में लोकतंत्र सफल नहीं होगा। इस संदर्भ में, स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के उपरांत भारत में लोकतंत्र की उपलब्धियों और चुनौतियों का आलोचनात्मक आकलन कीजिए।

India is one of the largest democracy in the world. During the time of Independence, there were apprehensions if it could succeed. Western Nations predicted its fall within a decade.

Achievements of Indian Democracy

→ Universal adult franchise was given since begening unlike the developed countries

→ Regular free and fair elections

→ Increasing voter turn out with every election shows

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legitimacy and faith in process

→ Military has been under civilian control. No coup as has frequently happened in Pakistan.

→ Greater Decentralisation through constitutionalising Panchayats show deepening of democracy

→ Regional aspirations have been successfully accomodated through multiple means eg

- Regional Reorganisation
- Greater autonomy.

→ Seperation of Powers. – Judiciary being most independent compared to other countries

→ Affirmative action and Welfare measures for inclusion

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of tribals, women, SC, ST. making India more Inclusive democracy

→ Diversity eg Muslim President (APJ Abdul Kalam) - giving oath to Sikh PM - who belongs to party headed by Christian lady

Challenges → Poverty.

→ Separatist tendencies eg Nagalim

→ Casteism and communalism eg Dadri lynching

→ Inclusion - eg SC, ST act.

→ Money and Muscle power in elections

→ Development deficit

→ Rural urban divide, unemployment

Although there are challenges but Democratic India through its democratic culture is gradually moving towards "New India".

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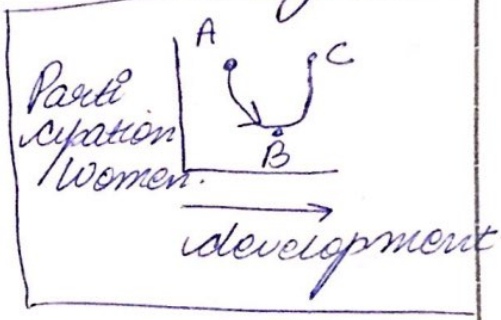
16. Enumerate the key issues faced by working women in contemporary Indian society and the steps taken by the government to address them. Also, critically examine the key features of Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act 2017. (250 WORDS) 15

समकालीन भारतीय समाज में कामकाजी महिलाओं द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली प्रमुख मुद्दों और उनसे निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, मातृत्व लाभ (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2017 की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

According to ILO, the labour force participation rate of the women has been declining -

India is in 'AB' line of the curve.



Issues faced by working women

→ Patriarchal set up - In flexibility to work in late hours.

→ Glass ceiling effect

→ Double burden - of home and work.

→ Low wages. due to low skilling.

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→ Low Bargaining Power

→ Low educational levels eg Average literacy rate lower - 64% compared to overall 74%

→ Institutional factors - lack of creches. work conditions.

→ Sexual harrassment

Steps by Government

→ Mandatory Internal Complaints Committee under Sexual Harrassment Prevention Act 2013

→ Vishaka Guidelines by Judiciary

→ Several state governments have reservations for women in Jobs eg Rajasthan

→ Digital Technologies. like NARI portal for information.

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Maternity Benefit Act 2017

→ It extends the period of maternity leave - to 26 weeks
→ Mandates creche facility in workplace with more than 50 employees
→ Allow woman to visit baby twice
→ Allow women if possible work from home.

Challenges

→ It does not specify leave for father - reinforcing the gender norm that child rearing is women's responsibility

Equality for women at workplace is must for inclusive society.

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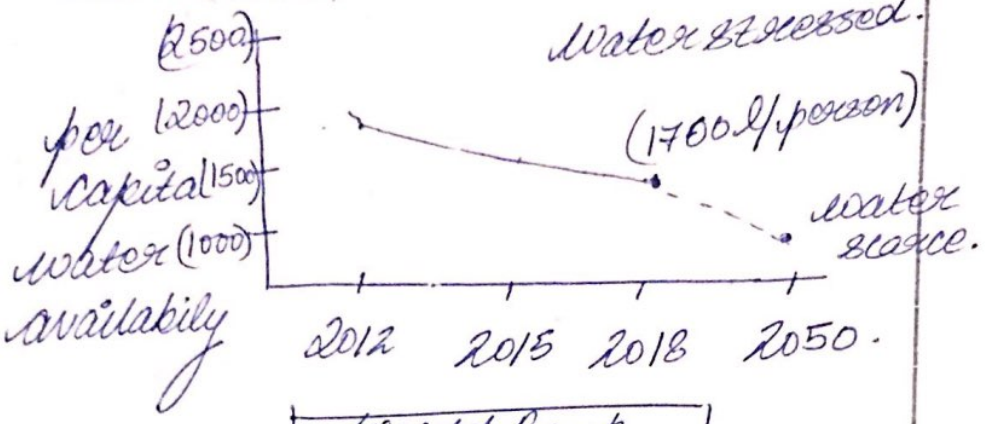
17. State the factors which have led to India being categorized as a water-stressed nation. Also, identify sustainable solutions for averting the crisis at hand. (250 WORDS) 15

उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत को एक जल-दबावग्रस्त राष्ट्र के रूप में वर्गीकृत होने की ओर अग्रसर किया है। साथ ही, इस संकट को टालने के लिए संधारणीय समाधानों की पहचान कीजिए।



World Bank Prediction

India is categorised as water stressed by World Bank.

The factors

1) Natural factors - India has 17.5% world population but 4% worlds fresh water resource

→ temporal and spatial variability due to monsoon.

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2) Management factor - Water stress is largely management issue :→ lack of aquifer mapping
→ free electricity → wastage of ground water.
→ lack of channelisation of water - majority flows into sea unutilised.
→ Inefficient centralised control
→ Evaporative losses.

3) Pollution → lack of waste water treatment
↳ According to Niti Ayog.-
↳ 8 Indian Rivers contaminated by at least 2 toxic substances
→ fertilizers leaching underground.
→ untreated industrial water.

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Sustainable solutions

→ Repairing the leakages - and inefficient water management

→ Rainwater harvesting in urban areas eg as done by Rajasthan in public buildings

→ Conserve and use - eg Pallia project of Delhi government

→ Consumer awareness and participation - teaching them responsible use.

→ Decentralised ownership

→ Covered canals eg SAUNI Yojana

→ Technology eg Singapore waste water recycling is so efficient - used as drinking water

Government is increasingly working towards these solutions to prevent water scarcity

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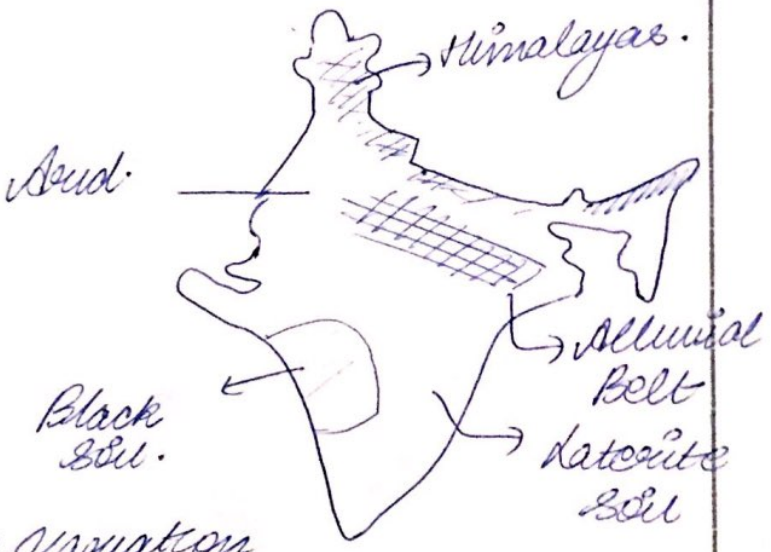
18. Arresting the deterioration of soil health is key to achieve food security. Discussing the regional variations in soil quality, mention some measures taken by the government for its improvement. (250 WORDS) 15

मृदा स्वास्थ्य के ह्रास की रोकथाम खाद्य सुरक्षा की प्राप्ति के लिए अत्यावश्यक है। मृदा की गुणवत्ता में क्षेत्रीय भिन्नताओं पर चर्चा करते हुए, सरकार द्वारा इसके सुधार के लिए उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

According to Department of Agriculture data 30% of India's land is degraded which pose severe challenge to India's food security.



Regional Variation in soil Quality

1) In the Northern Plains - although the soil was such and fertile But excessive use

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of fertilizers has made it lose its fertility.

2) The arid soils of Rajasthan can be fertile if provide with irrigation

3) The laterite soil of Peninsular India. has been suffering due to leaching of silica.

4) The Black soil of Western India — salinisation and hardening due to rainfall and evaporation.

All over India the soil productivity has been declining due to irrational fertilizer use

Measures by Government

→ soil health cards

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→ use of Remote sensing to map the areas of degradation
→ Rationalisation of subsidies to incentivise appropriate fertilizers
→ Promotion of Bio fertilizers through Organic farming eg Zero Budget Natural farming
→ Neem coating of Urea.
→ Awareness programs for farmers
→ control deforestation through Green Mobility schemes, REDD+
→ Control on Illegal sand mining., promoting fly ash

Way forward

→ Sustainable agricultural practices like Mulching
→ Reclamation of waste land
→ Countour bunding - to prevent erosion.

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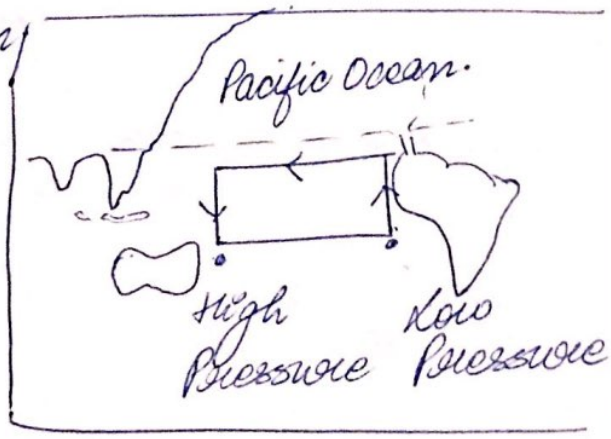
19. Give a brief account of the following phenomenon and their influence on Indian Monsoon: 15
निम्नलिखित परिघटनाओं और भारतीय मानसून पर उनके प्रभाव का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए:
(a) ENSO (एन्सो)
(b) Madden-Julian Oscillation (मैडेन-जूलियन दोलन)
(c) Indian Ocean Dipole (हिंद महासागर द्विध्रुव)

Indian Monsoon is one of the most complex climatic phenomenon which has various correlations with other phenomenons.

a) ENSO → El Nino (ocean part)
↳ Southern (atmospheric Oscillation part.

Enso refers to see saw arrangement between western and Eastern Pacific Ocean



El Nino is setting of upwelling in Eastern Pacific Ocean.

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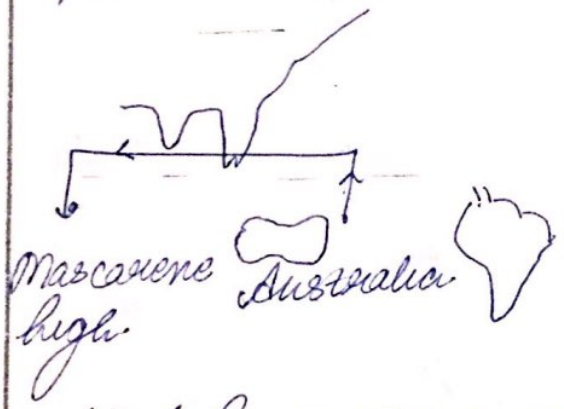
Southern Oscillation is high pressure in western Pacific and low in Eastern Pacific

Influence on Indian Monsoon

→ Usually associated with decline in rainfall in Indian Monsoon - negative correlation

b) MADDEN JULIAN OSCILLATION



It is an oscillation system in southern Pacific Ocean.

High Pressure over Mascarene high.

Influence → High Pressure at Mascarene high intensifies the Monsoon winds and heavier

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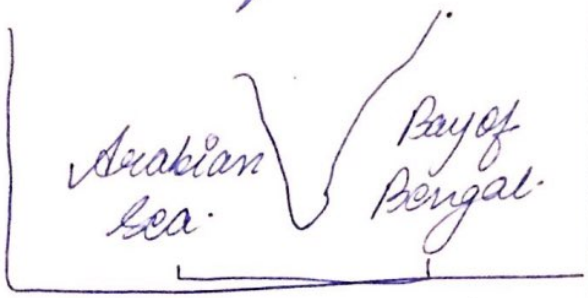
rainfall in India. (Pressure Gradient Increases

c) Indian Ocean Dipole

It is an occilating system



Between Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal.

Influence - Warmer ~~Indian~~ Arabian Sea Ocean Compared to Bay of Bengal Intensifies the monsoon in India.

All three phenomenon show Nature's correlations and interconnections and that no process is isolated.

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20. Despite tropical areas being the major emitters of CFCs, the phenomenon of ozone hole formation is largely confined to polar areas and that too over the Antarctic and in early spring. Elaborate. (250 WORDS) 15

उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों के CFCs के प्रमुख उत्सर्जक होने के बावजूद, ओजोन छिद्र निर्माण की परिघटना मुख्य रूप से ध्रुवीय क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित है और वह भी वसंत ऋतु के प्रारंभ में अंटार्कटिक के ऊपर। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Despite Tropical areas being major emitters of CFC - which is Ozone depleting substance - the largest hole has been observed over Antarctica due to the process of ozone hole formation.

Ozone layer forms in the ~~atmosphe~~ stratosphere -

$$O_2 + O \xrightarrow[\text{(sunlight)}]{} \text{Ozone.}$$

Ozone Hole. $Cl + O \rightarrow ClO$. - No free oxygen to combine.

The CFCs emitted from tropical

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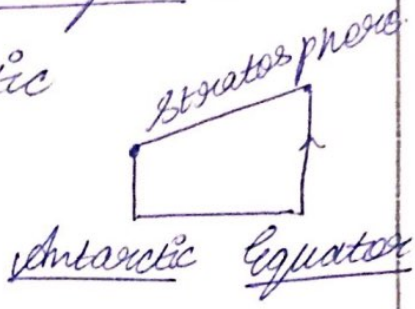
areas rise up and accumulate towards higher latitudes. as the height of stratosphere is lesser on Antarctic



~~Also~~ availability of CFC greater at antarctic.

Early spring represents sunrise which traps the CFC. and cause ozone hole formation.

Major Reason is presence of POLAR STRATOSPHERIC CLOUDS which serve as platform for CFC to split and where the reaction takes place.

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Early spring is conducive for such cloud formation

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1145)

Name of Candidate	Pari Bishnoi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English.	Registration Number	
Center	Online.	Date	13/9/18.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** bl each i'zu gSa vaxzsth vkSj fgUnh esa Nsgs
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   lHkh i'zu vfuok;Z gSa
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   lHkh i'zuksa ds vad mldsl keus fn, x, gSa
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक ugha fey ldrs A
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना pkfg, A
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर iqfLrdk esa [kkyh NksM+s x, i`"B ;k mldsv'kksa dks Li"V :i ls dkV nsuk pkfg, A

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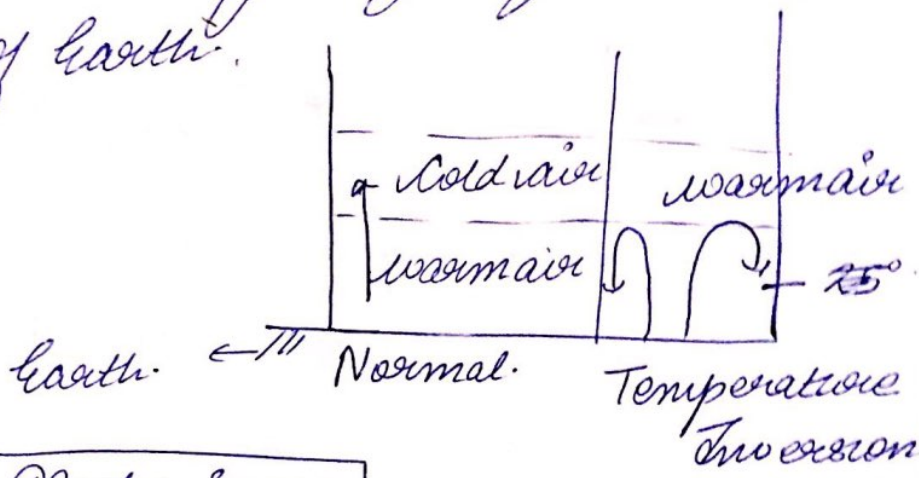
1. What is inversion of temperature? Discuss the various mechanisms of occurrence of this phenomenon along with its climatic and economic significance. (150 words) 10

तापमान व्युत्क्रमण क्या है? इसके जलवायविक और आर्थिक महत्व के साथ इस परिघटना के घटित होने से संबंधित विभिन्न क्रियाविधियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Inversion of Temperature means rising of temperature with increasing height from surface of Earth.



Mechanisms

1) It can happen at mountains during night when cold air sinks at the river valley.

2) fronts at middle latitudes. where warm air rises over cold air.

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3) Dwing winters in cities

Climatic and Economic Significa

⇒ Frontal Temperature inversion causes much needed rainfall in mid latitudes

→ In cities it causes trapping of water vapour and pollutants

↳ fog - reduced visibility which impacts mobility

↳ trapping Pollutants eg Delhi

→ Temp Inversion also takes place over ocean at mixing of warm and cold currents - reducing visibility - ~~it~~ making fishing risky

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2. What do you understand by Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)? Discuss the annual fluctuations and shifting of ITCZ belt and its significance for India. (150 words) 10

अंतः उष्ण कटिबंधीय अभिसरण क्षेत्र (ITCZ) से आप क्या समझते हैं? ITCZ पेटी के वार्षिक परिवर्तन और स्थानांतरण एवं भारत के लिए इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Inter Tropical convergence Zone (ITCZ) is known as "Thermal Equator". It is the low pressure zone where trade winds converge

Annual fluctuations

The planetary wind belts of the world shift along with the movement of sun

↳ During Summer Solstice when sun is overhead northern hemisphere - the ITCZ shifts north.

↳ During Winters it shifts south.

↳ It represents area of most intense heating and rising air

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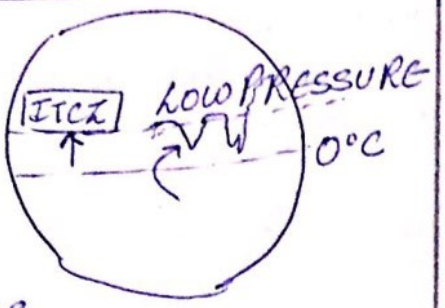
Significance for India

Shifting of ITCZ to North during summers - brings low pressure over India which attracts the South West Monsoon winds into the sub continent.



Without the shift of ITCZ the western part of India - lying in path of dry North ~~to~~ East Trade winds would have remain dry and prone to being a desert

Thus ITCZ plays a major role in monsoon climate of India.

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3. What role have volcanoes played in formation of earth's atmosphere in the past? Elaborate on the impact of volcanic activity on climate change in contemporary times. (150 words) 10

अतीत में पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल के निर्माण में ज्वालामुखियों ने क्या भूमिका निभायी है? समकालीन समय में जलवायु परिवर्तन पर ज्वालामुखीय गतिविधियों के प्रभाव का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Volcanoes are the openings in the Earth crust through which hot molten magma (lava) comes out from the mantle.

Role of Volcanoes

→ They act as stress relievers

→ In early atmosphere during pre cambrian era - It was due to large volcanic eruptions that Earth got its present atmosphere.

Early Earth Atmosphere — Hydrogen, Helium

Volcanic Eruption → Nitrogen, Sulphur, Oxygen.

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Gradually over time the combination resulted into water and stabilisation of earth atmosphere.

Contemporary Times

Volcanic impact on climate change is two fold.

POSITIVE (↑ Temp.)

It releases certain green house gases eg Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, Sulphur etc. which are pollutants as well.

NEGATIVE

→ It releases ash, under-which forms cloud over the surface.

- They results in cooling by blocking suns rays.

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5. Assess the changes in distribution pattern of the 'golden fibre' industry in India over the past half century. Also, giving reasons for its decline, enumerate the measures that the government has come up with in order to revive it. (150 words) **10**

विगत आधी शताब्दी के दौरान भारत में 'गोल्डन फाइबर' उद्योग के वितरण पैटर्न में आए परिवर्तन का आकलन कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके ह्रास के कारणों को बताते हुए, इसे पुनर्जीवित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Jute is known as Golden fibre.
It is mainly grown in West Bengal which has been its largest producer due to
↳ adequate climate - warm summers and moderate rainfall
↳ cheap labour as it is labour intensive
↳ water availability as it needs to be soaked in water.

The distribution pattern in India remains largely confined to Hugli River Basin

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Reasons for decline

→ Low demand.
→ Poor Incentive to expand.
→ Rising cost of Labour.
→ Obsolete technology.
→ Restrictions on water use.
→ Better incentives and certainity in cereal production due to Green Revolution. Therefore declining area of production

Government Initiatives

→ Jute Technology Mission
→ Mandatory use of Jute in Packaging Material eg Sugar.
→ Incentives - Tax cuts.

Way forward

- Prevention of Illegal supply to Neighbours.
- Diversification has done by Bangladesh eg foot ware.
- Incentives

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6. India has a long way to go in identifying shale gas rich basins and acquiring the necessary technology to extract shale gas. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत को शेल गैस से समृद्ध बेसिनों की पहचान करने और शेल गैस के निष्कर्षण हेतु आवश्यक तकनीक प्राप्त करने की दिशा में लंबा रास्ता तय करना है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Shale Gas is unconventional fossil fuel which is proposed as a source of energy. It is increasingly being extracted by USA

India also has shale gas reserves. However they have not been adequately ~~to~~ identified. India relies on 80% imported energy. Shale gas can be the alternative

Preliminary study suggest their presence in Gujarat, Krishna Godavari Basin and North East India

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India also lacks necessary technology of extraction as possessed by US.

The present technology of hydraulic fracturing ~~and~~ is water intensive and expensive

In order to utilise vast reserves of hydrocarbon and become energy self sufficient, India needs to map the areas using Remote sensing and GIS as well as promote Research and Development and Technology Transfer Agreements with other countries

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7. How does the PAT scheme make efficiency in energy consumption attractive in energy-intensive industries? Examining its performance so far, suggest measures for improvement. (150 words) 10

PAT योजना ऊर्जा-गहन उद्योगों के लिए ऊर्जा उपभोग में दक्षता को किस प्रकार आकर्षक बनाती है? इसके अब तक के प्रदर्शन का परीक्षण करते हुए, सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Performance Achieve Trade scheme is a part of National mission on Enhanced Energy Efficency which is one of the 8 submissions of National Action Plan on Climate change.

Energy Intensive Industries are given Energy Targets

If achieve
Extra energy saved
↓
Energy saving Certificate

Not achieve
Extra Energy consumed.
↑
sold

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Therefore it incentivises energy efficiency through monetary gain/loss.

Performance

2017-20- is the third phase of PAT. In earlier 2 phases.

→ saved 9000 crore rupees

→ reduced energy emission by 2%

Measures for Improvement

↳ More energy sectors should be added.

↳ Aggressive R&D to help industries develop cleaner technology

→ Transparent & online monitoring

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8. Energy efficiency in buildings need to be at the core of India's urbanization strategy. Comment. In this context elaborate the significance of Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) 2017. (150 words) 10

भवनों में ऊर्जा दक्षता को भारत के शहरीकरण की रणनीति के केंद्र में रखने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में ऊर्जा संरक्षण भवन संहिता (एनर्जी कंजर्वेशन बिल्डिंग कोड: ECBC) 2017 के महत्व का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Urban locales in India suffer from multiple problems such as → urban heat island effect
→ greater pollution eg Delhi 6 times greater pollution than WHO prescribed

Energy Efficiency in Buildings is the only way through which
→ Energy Demand can be met
→ Increasing heat can be contained
→ Sustainable cities can be promoted (SDG 11)

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Energy Conservation Building Code 2017

→ More ventilation in the Buildings - to avoid indoor pollution

→ Greater Reflective Material eg white coating to increase albedo and reduce heat

Significance

→ It can reduce the energy consumption

→ Positive Impact on health of urban population

There is a need to mains stream energy efficiency in Urban Development through implementation of code

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9. Provide an appraisal of the vulnerability of the agriculture sector to natural disasters. What can be done to strengthen the resilience of the sector in order to reduce the impact of such disasters? (150 words) 10

प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के प्रति कृषि क्षेत्र की सुभेद्यता का आकलन कीजिए। ऐसी आपदाओं के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए इस क्षेत्र की अनुकूलन क्षमता को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु क्या किया जा सकता है?

Vulnerability of Agriculture Sector to Natural Disasters

→ Since 85% of farmers are small and marginal who cultivate 40% of land and lack resilience, they make agriculture vulnerable.

→ Natural Disasters such as

Regional
- Floods
- Droughts
- Landslide
- Heatwave.

Local
- Hailstorms
- Inundation
- Thunderstorm.
- Lightening

Vulnerability → Poverty.
↳ lack of Insurance
↳ lack of climate Resilience.

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It leads to destruction of livelihood and threatens food and nutritional security.

To strengthen the Resilience

1) Climate Resilient Agricultural practices such as:
   - Better Quality seeds
   - Watershed management
2) Diversification of livelihood eg through livestock.
3) Crop insurance eg - PM Fasal Bima Yojana.
4) Better Weather forecast and warning
5) Integrated crop protection schemes.

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10. Plastic waste is a major environmental and public health problem in India, particularly in the urban areas. Elucidate. Can the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 help in addressing the problems related to plastic waste? (150 words) **10**

भारत में, विशेषकर शहरी क्षेत्रों में, प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट एक प्रमुख पर्यावरणीय और लोक स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्या है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। क्या प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट से संबंधित समस्याओं को हल करने में सहायता कर सकते हैं?

According to SC of India - Plastic waste is a bigger threat to future generation than atom bombs. Delhi alone produces 500-600 tonnes of plastic waste everyday.

Environmental Health Problem

- Non degradable - Persists
- Toxic when burnt.
- Pollution
- landscape degrade.
- Clogs drain → flooding eg Mumbai
- Landfill overflow.
- Seeps into river water & ground water.

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Plastic Management Rules

→ to eliminate single use plastic
→ to ~~reat~~ eliminate plastic less than 50 micron.
→ Polluters pay
→ waste segregation at source.
→ waste collection
→ ~~R~~ Circular Plastic Economy.

Sellers
- LESS PLASTIC.

Government
- Rules.

Consumers
~~alt~~ change consumption pattern.

Producers
alternatives.

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11. Explain what a drought is and describe its different types. Discussing the environmental and societal impacts of droughts, enumerate the factors that aggravate these. (250 words) 15

व्याख्या कीजिए कि सूखा क्या है तथा इसके विभिन्न प्रकारों का वर्णन कीजिए। सूखे के पर्यावरणीय और सामाजिक प्रभावों पर चर्चा करते हुए, इनकी गंभीरता को बढ़ाने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

A drought is a situation of shortage of water. It is a condition when sufficient water is not available for variety of usage - irrigation drinking etc.

Drought is of different types - such as hydrological drought measured in terms of soil moisture and meteorological drought (rain fall scarcity)

Environmental Impact

→ Agriculture - since 60% of Indian agriculture is non irrigated. drought results into crop failures

→ flora and fauna - are also adversely impacted.

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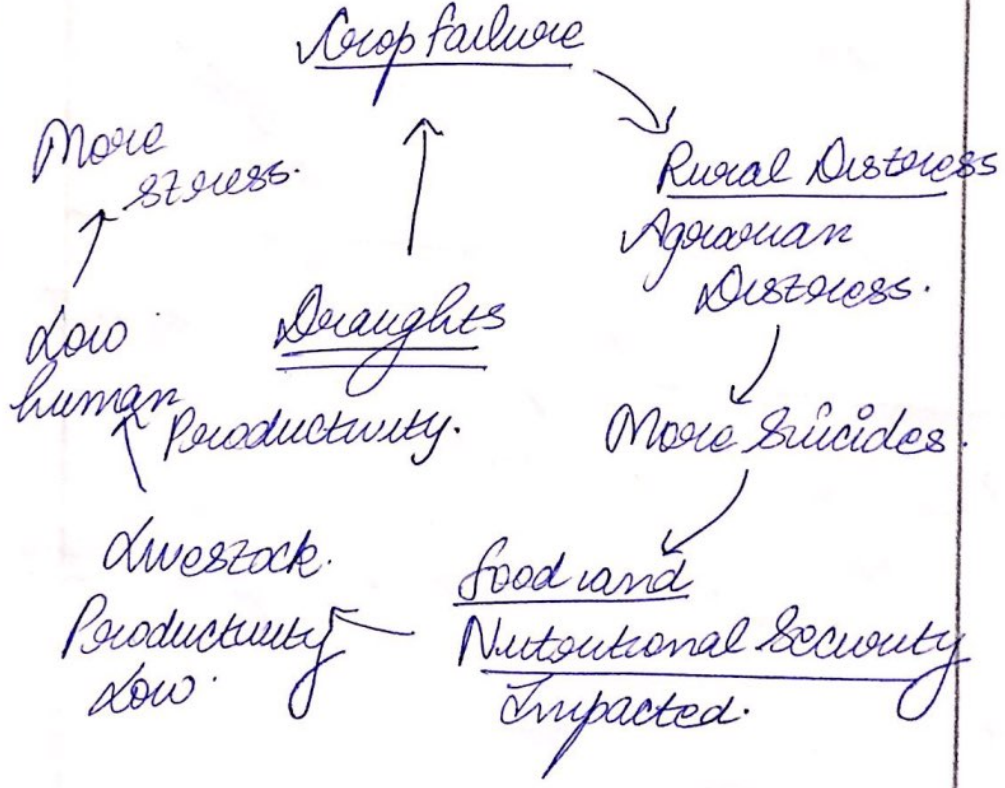
→ Rivers - have lesser flow and are not able to sustain aquatic animals

→ Biodiversity - is adversely impacted.

Societal Impacts

- Agriculture is the mainstay of rural population (70%).



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Factors that aggravate

→ Draught is not entirely due to shortage of water. It is also due to lack of proper management of water.

→ Water Intensive crop - eg Sugarcane needing more than 100 cm water grown in water stressed area.

→ Lack of Rainwater harvesting

→ Majority of water flows unused into drains

There is a need to do decentralised water management as suggested by Mihir Shah Committee to deal with future water stressed situations.

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12. A need has been felt to demarcate aquifer systems in the country so as to provide critical information to plan for their sustainability. Analyse. Also, mention the steps taken by the Government of India in this regard. (250 words) **15**

देश में जलभृत (एक्विफर) प्रणालियों को सीमांकित करने की आवश्यकता का अनुभव किया जा रहा है, ताकि उनकी संधारणीयता संबंधी योजना बनाने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण सूचना प्रदान की जा सके। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

India is characterised as a water scarce country by World Bank which will soon become "water stressed" (less than 1000kg/percapita) soon if the aquifer systems in the country are not managed sustainably.

The need to demarcate aquifers was first expressed by Dhira Shah Panel. This was due to.

→ Decreasing ground water availability in various parts of the country.

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13. State the conditions that are conducive for the formation of coral reefs. Mention the anthropogenic factors that have resulted in their decline. Also highlight its consequences. (250 words) **15**

प्रवाल भित्तियों के विकास के लिए अनुकूल दशाएँ बताइए। उन मानवीय क्रियाकलापों का उल्लेख कीजिए जिनके परिणामस्वरूप प्रवाल भित्तियों का ह्रास हुआ है। साथ ही, इसके परिणामों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Coral reefs are regarded as the most productive marine ecosystem. There are a symbiotic relation between coral polyp and zoo xanthallae algae.

The conditions conducive for their formation are

→ adequate amount of sunlight. They do not form in muddy turbulent water.

→ Temperature - 25-30°C.

→ Corals are also sensitive to salinity of the water.

→ Clear Transparent water

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Anthropogenic factors resulting in their decline are

→ Rising sea water temperature due to global warming
→ Ocean acidification - which dilutes their calcareous shell.
→ Greater Turbulence in the ocean due to navigational activities
→ Pollution eg Plastic accumulation
→ Oil spills negatively impact them
→ Eutrophication - due to greater influx of nutrients in sea - leading to reduced oxygen.

Consequences

→ As seen in the example of Coral Bleaching off the

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Australian coast. Loss of corals have adverse consequences on the marine life.

1) The symbiotic relation breaks down - resulting into bleaching and ultimately - death of corals.

Coral Death → not support phytoplanktons → The associated marine life - fishes lose source of food

Impacts Blue Econ ↑ only

Reduces climate Resilience

Disrupts Environmental Balance

decline marine biodiversity

Way forward lies in conservation and protection.

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14. The metallic minerals found in India are mainly confined to the Peninsular plateau region. What are the reasons for their uneven distribution? Also, discuss the impact it has on the location of industries in India. (250 words) **15**

भारत में पाए जाने वाले धात्विक खनिज प्रमुखतः प्रायद्वीपीय पठारी क्षेत्र तक सीमित है। इनके असमान वितरण के क्या कारण है? साथ ही, इसके भारत में उद्योगों की अवस्थिति पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

The location of minerals on Earth is a result of geological, climate and historical reasons.

→ Himalayas
- sedimentary matter (marine origin

→ Alluvial Plains
- deposited River sediments. (Placer Minerals)

→ Peninsular Plateau

→ Deccan Trap – Igneous flood Basalt Province.

[xx] – Dharwar shield.

The metallic minerals are confined to Peninsular Plateau

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1) It is the oldest land mass - which contains shield region made up of ferrous minerals.

2) Deccan Trap was formed due to passing over hotspot

3) Peninsular Plateau lies in tropical location.

Intense Heating + Rainfall.

↓

Leaching of Silica

↓

Aluminium and Iron - rich surface.

→ Hence here Peninsular plateau contains metallic minerals due to its geological features of formation.

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Impact on Location of Industries

1) Majority of Industries- like coal based power plants Steel. Iron. are located in Peninsular Region due to availability of Raw material. eg. in Jharkhand. (Kendujhar, Mayurbhanj) Odisha. Maharashtra.

2) Cotton Mills are located in Maharashtra- due to Black soil supported cotton.

Availability of raw material and fuel played a major role in location of heavy Industries in Peninsular India.

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15. Why is the distribution of major fishing areas skewed towards the higher latitudes as compared to the tropics? What are the challenges that the fishery industry is facing globally? Enumerate the measures taken by the various international bodies in order to make the activity more sustainable.(250 words) **15**

प्रमुख मत्स्यन क्षेत्रों का वितरण उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों की तुलना में उच्च अक्षांशों की ओर क्यों झुका हुआ है? विश्व स्तर पर मत्स्य उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इस गतिविधि को अधिक संधारणीय बनाने हेतु विभिन्न अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निकायों द्वारा किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

fishing is the mainstay of coastal economy. with a global shift in protein fish contributes to 30% of Global average diet

The reason for more number of fishing areas in higher latitudes are.

→ Majority of developed countries lies at higher latitudes - which have better expertise and more role in fishing

→ Presence of nutrient rich waters at higher latitudes

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due to – • larger fishes at higher lat.
• mixing of cold and warm currents eg along Japanese coast
• Warm waters of tropics are not rich in nutrients and also have higher temperature which reduces - fish diversity
• More upwelling at higher latitudes eg along Peru coast

• Challenges to fishing Industry
→ Declining fish resources ~~eg~~
→ Declining diversity and productivity due to global warming
→ Lack of expertise and Capacity

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for deep sea fishing

→ Inequality in fishing industry dominated by better equipped developed countries

Measures by International Bodies

→ WTO - seeks to regulate IUU (Illegal Unregulated fishing)

→ UNEP has guidelines against bottom trawling which distorts biodiversity

→ International Whaling Commission bans fishing of whales.

There is a need for better implementation of International Guidelines to make fishing SUSTAINABLE and RESILIENT

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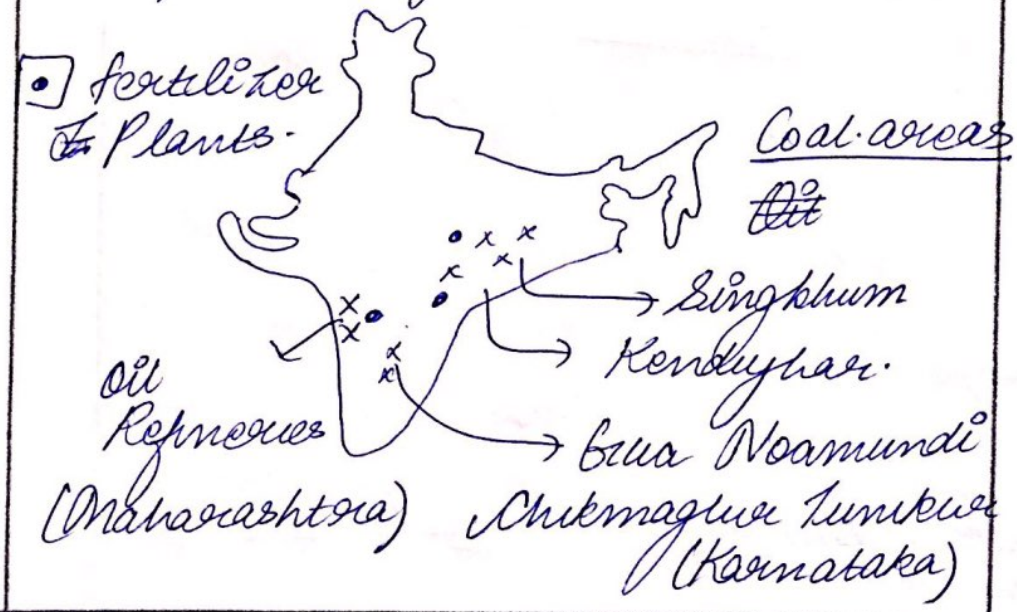
16. The location of fertilizer plants is closely related with location of oil refineries and coal producing areas. Elaborate. Also, account for the setting up of fertilizer plants nearer to consumer centres such as in Uttar Pradesh. (250 words) **15**

उर्वरक संयंत्रों की अवस्थिति, तेल शोधन संयंत्रों और कोयला उत्पादक क्षेत्रों की अवस्थिति से घनिष्ठ रूप से संबंधित है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, उपभोक्ता केंद्रों के निकट उर्वरक संयंत्रों की स्थापना (जैसा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में है) का सविस्तार कारण बताइए।

One of the key ingredients for fertilizer plants is the energy requirement and raw material. Owing to these two factors fertilizer plants are closely related to oil refineries and coal producing areas.



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→ Since they are energy intensive industries - they are close to oil and coal.

→ These places have well developed transport and port connectivity

→ Also fertilizers are being used throughout India

Therefore these industries are proximate to Green Revolution areas of south.

→ Setting up of fertilizer plants near UP is due to multiple factors

1) The government policy incentive via subsidies and tax cuts

2) closeness to market as UP is one of the largest states of

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India majorly agriculture dependent

3) Cheap labour availability in UP

4) Coal is no longer the only form of energy. There is availability of hydro and solar power

5) UP is closer to nearby North agriculture intensive regions such as Bihar.

The fertilizer industry is gradually diversifying itself from Nitrogen focused to other minerals like Sodium and Potassium. The southern big states like Andhra and Telangana are moving towards Organic farming

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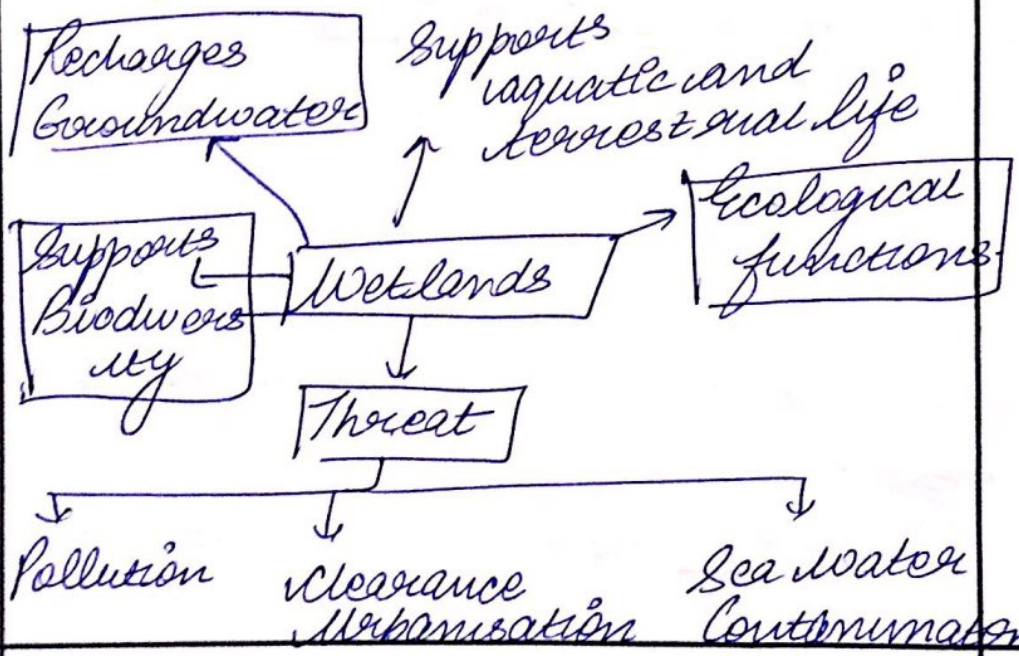
17. Wetlands are being lost rapidly due to encroachment and rapid urbanization. In this context, critically analyse the provisions of the new Wetland (Conservation and Management) Rules 2017 notified by the Government in dealing with the situation. (250 words) **15**

अतिक्रमण और तीव्र शहरीकरण के कारण आर्द्रभूमियाँ तेजी से लुप्त हो रही हैं। इस संदर्भ में, इस स्थिति से निपटने हेतु सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित नवीन आर्द्रभूमि (संरक्षण और प्रबंधन) नियम 2017 के प्रावधानों का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The world lost 94% of its wetlands since pre industrial times. Ramsar Convention mentions wetlands as most important aquatic ecosystem

However they are being rapidly encroached upon.



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Wetland Conservation Rules 2017

1) Specifies activities which are restricted in wetlands eg:- dumping of plastic waste,

2) Protection of Wetlands from Illegal encroachment

3) Mandates- solid waste management and treatment of Industrial waste water before dumping

4) Promotes Ecological Rejuvenation of wetlands through dredging siltation

5) Construction of Buffer zones around wetlands eg planting trees.

6) Institute - eg ~~of~~ Wetland Management

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Authority to supervise their management.

⇒) Creation of database about wetland information.

However there is a need for decentralised control and responsible use. The rules are not sufficient to prevent illegal sand mining and diversification of wetlands.

There is a need to realise the importance of wetlands and their sustainability for local as well as nations biodiversity.

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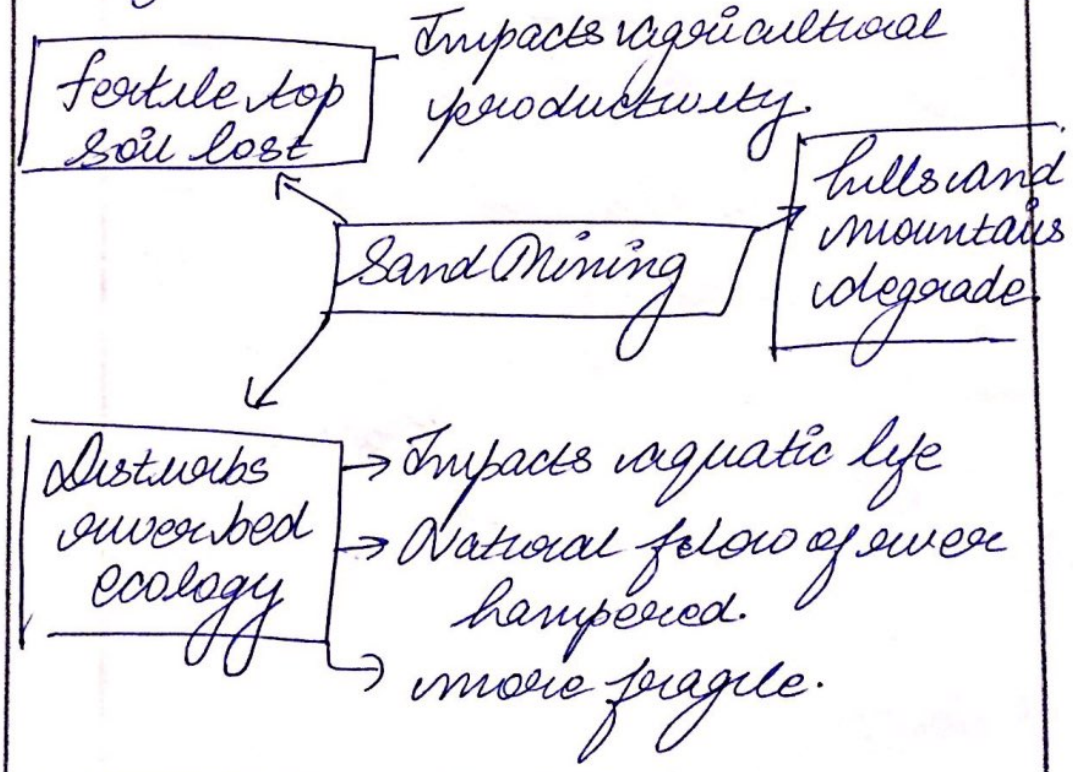
18. The mining of sand and gravel has reached a level that is threatening the environment and ecosystem. Comment. What can be done to ensure that such mining is carried out in a sustainable manner? Discuss in context of the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. (250 words) **15**

रेत और बजरी का खनन एक ऐसे स्तर तक पहुँच गया है जो पर्यावरण एवं पारिस्थितिक तंत्र को संकट में डाल रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस प्रकार के खनन की संधारणीयता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है। पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किए गए दिशानिर्देशों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

700 million tonnes of sand and gravel – is the market demand. It is continuously increasing due to construction sector boom. However it is threatening to environment.



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Sand is a ~~mining~~ minor mineral and hence comes under jurisdiction of the state

Guidelines by Ministry of forest

→ gives greater control to the state. (less than 100 ha)

→ Mandates permission from centre only if area > 100 ha

→ Permission of DM if area < 5 ha.

→ The Guidelines mentions sustainable mining - prohibiting such in sensitive zones such as hills and mountains.

In order to make mining sustainable

→ Resource Mapping should be done

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to locate areas that can be mined without disturbing ecology.

→ Mining can be done in rivers which need desiltation eg Northern Rivers which have heavy sediment flow.

→ fertile productive agricultural land should not be mined.

Alternatives such as → m sand
→ flyash. (eg Maharashtra)
→ Import of sand
→ quarrying - rock breaking

should be considered.

Sand is a precious resource More than 30% of India's land is degraded. It needs to be preserved.

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19. While overcrowding in public places cannot be wished away in India, what we need are better infrastructure and more effective crowd-control measures. Comment. Also, briefly enumerate NDMA guidelines for crowd management. (250 words) **15**

यद्यपि भारत में सार्वजनिक स्थलों पर अत्यधिक भीड़भाड़ को कम नहीं किया जा सकता है, तथापि हमें बेहतर अवसंरचना और अधिक प्रभावी भीड़-नियंत्रण उपायों की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भीड़ प्रबंधन के लिए NDMA के दिशानिर्देशों को संक्षेप में सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Overcrowding is a common issue in India especially in Metropolitan cities and at religious places which often converts into stampede eg Mumbai Bridge collapse

Such mishaps warrants - better Infrastructure as well as crowd control.

Infrastructure

→ Public Transport carries 66% passengers and occupy 4-5% of road space - There is a need to build robust Infrastructure with adequate carrying capacity

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→ Public places – where over crowding is expected should have strong railings adequate number of entry and exit points

→ There is a need for Risk Mapping of old architectures which attract crowd eg temples monuments.

→ New construction should be well planned and robust

Crowd Control

→ can be done via-

- ↳ Technology eg cameras, satellite communication devices
- ↳ Inter Agency coordination
- ↳ Awareness of citizens
- ↳ Barricading and regulating flow
- ↳ Emergency services ready.

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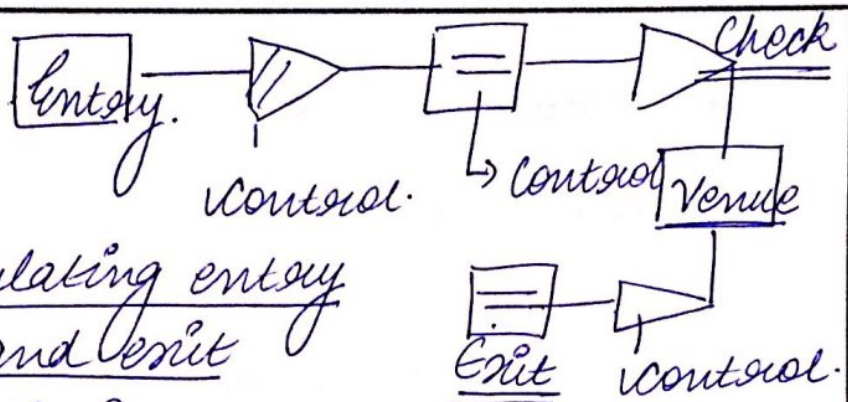
eg



Regulating entry and exit

— allowing controlled flow.

NDMA Guidelines for crowd management

↳ Training of Management Personnel

↳ augmentation of security force

↳ Better Preparedness

↳ Ensuring resilience of Infra structure.

↳ Training/Advisories to crowd

Crowd control and management is crucial for any successful event and to prevent mishap. It needs active participation of citizens for success.

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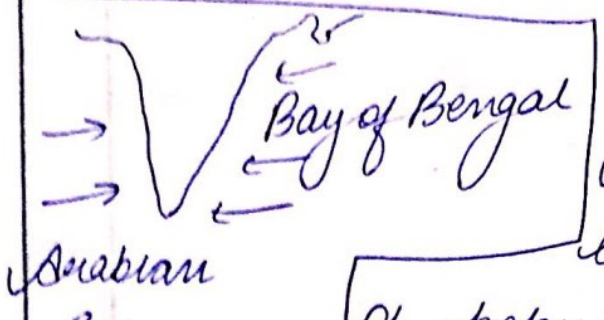
20. Assess the vulnerability of Indian coastal regions to cyclones. Also, mention the objectives and approach adopted by the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Program (NCRMP) in this regard. (250 words) **15**

चक्रवातों के प्रति भारतीय तटीय क्षेत्रों की सुभेद्यता का आकलन कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में राष्ट्रीय चक्रवात जोखिम शमन कार्यक्रम (NCRMP) द्वारा अपनाए गए उद्देश्यों और दृष्टिकोण का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।



India has 7500 km long coast line and 20% of population living in coastal location. Indian coastline from both sides is vulnerable to Tropical cyclones

Vulnerability

→ Greater chances of Tropical cyclones on Eastern coast as it lies in Trade wind path - which carries tropical cyclones from Pacific Ocean

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eg Cyclone Phailin in Odisha.

→ Western coast has local cyclones eg Ockhi

→ cyclones have great speed and destruction potential

- disrupting coastal lives and livelihoods
- damaging critical infrastructure.

→ Coastal Regions being low lying get submerged due to cyclone waters.

→ Poor preparedness of poor regions

→ Destruction of natural buffers like wetlands increases the vulnerability

National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Program aims to reduce the

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vulnerability and enhance the resilience of coastal communities in dealing with cyclones.

→ The Approach

↳ robust early warning system

↳ coordination with neighbouring states in Indian Ocean Region

↳ Developing communication mechanism to alert the coastal communities

↳ Training Personnel in evacuation

↳ Promoting development of Buffer Zones.

Every year cyclones hurt the coastal economy, there is need to build more resilient infra structure and community

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1146)

Name of Candidate	PARI BISHNOI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH.	Registration Number	371410
Center	ONLINE.	Date	28-07-18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
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2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   E,)*FG@" #:/"6H2 I" @2 J" KLM@)*FN#" 6OP
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
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4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   LS6("#:/T U" ("2(+" , (",) /"VW" U0" 6XP
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
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6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
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7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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1. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature between 1000 and 1800 A.D. is devotional (bhakti) poetry, which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

1000 से 1800 ई. के बीच मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे मजबूत चलन भक्तिपरक (भक्ति) कविताएं हैं, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं में प्रमुखता से विद्यमान हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Bhakti poetry emerged all over India in medival times

- Vaishnavites in North India.
- Shaivites in South India
- Shakti followers in East India.
- Sufis in Muslim Era.

They were different from Brahmins as they showed the power of "Bhakti" or personal devotion in simplest manner as direct connection with God

They removed Brahmin domination and monopoly in faith by preaching in local language which had great mass appeal

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as it was opposed to use of Sanskrit by Brahmins.

This led to development of Vernacular and Vernacular literature eg. In South India. Tamil, Kannada was used.

- Basvanna - preached in Kannada.
- Meera in Rajasthani
- Kabir in Awadhi, Braj.
- Sufis in Urdu.
- Nayanars and Alwars in South India in Tamil and Telugu.
- Guru Nanak in Gurumukhi
- Eknath in Marathi

Therefore there was a revival of vernacular languages and mass appeal lead to greater respect and literature in these vernaculars

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2. The Siddhanta or mathematical astronomy tradition has been the dominant stream of mathematics in India, with an essentially continuous tradition that flourished for close to a thousand years, starting from about the third or fourth century AD. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

लगभग तीसरी या चौथी शताब्दी ईस्वी से आरंभ होकर तथा एक अनिवार्यतः अविच्छिन्न परंपरा के रूप में लगभग एक हजार वर्षों तक फलने-फूलने वाली, सिद्धांत या गणितीय खगोल विज्ञान की परंपरा भारत में गणित की प्रमुख धारा रही है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Stars have played a great role in Inspiring Indian ~~the~~ Civilisation and lead to development of mathematical astronomy or Siddhant.

Aryabhatta during Gupta Age was a great mathematical astronomer. He tried to explore the origin of universe and ~~the~~ studied the location and shapes of various galaxies

It was continued since then to the present times with important contributions of

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different astronomers

eg In Medieval Times the Raja of Amber established Astronomical units at various places across India to observe the movement of stars.

The tradition continued to the modern times and has culminated into India becoming one among top 5 space exploration countries in the world.

~~There has been a parallel growth in~~

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3. The Railway system was built not for the modernization of India, but to serve the imperial, colonial and strategic objectives of the British. Examine. (150 words) 10

रेलवे प्रणाली को भारत के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए नहीं, अपितु अंग्रेजों के साम्राज्यवादी, औपनिवेशिक एवं सामरिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करने हेतु निर्मित किया गया था। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Railways were introduced in India in 1854 They played a great role in Indian Integration - administrative, social military political.

However British policies in India including Railways were directed at Protection of their own interest as-

1) Imperial Objective - to connect more places into the British empire and bring larger area under control.

2) For swift deployment of army into any place of conflict

3) They were only built at places of British Interest

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eg • Connected ports to centres of raw material and to markets

4) Did not cater to Indian Industries

5) British capital was invested into it ~~with~~ with high rates of Return

However Railways were extensively used by Indians, despite them being made in Indian interest Mahatma Gandhi and National Leaders travelled all India in Rails. They increased social mobility and connectivity and helped in the spread of National Movement

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4. "In many senses Rabindra Nath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi thought about education in similar ways. There were, however, differences too." Elucidate. (150 words) 10

"कई अर्थों में रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर और महात्मा गांधी शिक्षा के बारे में एक जैसा सोचते थे। हालाँकि, उनमें अंतर भी थे।" स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Rabindra Nath Tagore and Gandhi both were passionate about education of the masses and saw in education as the liberation of humans

The similarities have been -

1) Both were not limited to education of mind. They believed in holistic education eg vocational education like charkha of Gandhi and music for Tagore

2) They believed in education ~~for~~ as a 'means' for upliftment of mind body and spirit

3) did not believe in 'formal' system of education rather learning as a lifelong force

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process.

→ Tagore established Shantiniketan to develop education without strict discipline in a natural environment.

The difference between Tagore and Gandhi was with respect to 'western education' Tagore believed in 'synthesis' of both and teaching western science and philosophy along with Indian whereas Gandhi relied solely on Indian civilisational values.

The 'Wardha' Scheme of Traditional Education of Gandhi in 1937 highlights role of Indian values

There is a need in todays time to ~~[illegible]~~ inculcate ideas of Gandhi and Tagore in Indian system

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5. While to some the abolition of the Privy Purses was a "historical necessity", to others, it was "betrayal of a promise". Examine in the context of the abolition of Privy Purses in 1971. **(150 words) 10**

एक ओर जहाँ कुछ व्यक्तियों के लिए प्रिवी पर्स का उन्मूलन एक "ऐतिहासिक आवश्यकता" थी, वहीं दूसरी ओर अन्य लोगों के लिए यह "एक वादे के प्रति विश्वासघात" था। 1971 में प्रिवी पर्स के उन्मूलन के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Privy Purses were offered to the princely states as one of the methods to integrate them into the Indian union during the time of Partition.

It gave a sense of security and pride to rulers and helped addressing their concern of loss of Privilege and historical position.

It was the smart diplomacy of Patel who used Privy Purse as historical necessity.

However during 1971. It was realised that a lot of money

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was being diverted into such pensions and as a result Indira Gandhi abolished them in 1971 as a part of her movement towards greater equality and nationalisation

It was seen as "betrayal of promise" by the rulers. However in retrospect, it can be seen that abolition helped promote idea of equality and many rulers converted their properties into tourist destinations and hotels which provided them with sustainable basis of livelihood & prestige.

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6. Even though fought away from its shores, the Korean War saw a close involvement of India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि कोरियाई युद्ध भारत के समुद्रतट से दूर लड़ा गया था, किन्तु इसमें भारत की घनिष्ठ संलग्नता देखी गयी थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Korea has a strategic location in the South China Sea. It is surrounded by Imperial powers - Russia, Japan and communist China

The Korean Peninsula was once a colony of Japan and later its Independence culminated into war where both super powers - US and USSR were involved in ~~post~~ cold war environment.

India represented neutral stand reflecting its ideals of NAM. India had a close involvement in the war.

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despite it being away from its shore.

- India provided moral leadership and voice for right to self determination.
- India spoke up at the International platforms for end of war and to establish peace.
- India provided soldiers to the UNSC "Peacekeepers" which have been involved in trying to establish peace.

The end of war resulted in division of Korea into North and South and insecurity of North led it to become nuclear state.

Indian involvement in the war recognised by the South Korean President in meet with PM of India.

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8. Globalization is a double-edged sword, which on one hand ensures economic growth but on the other hand, assaults national sovereignty, erodes local culture and threatens economic and social instability. Critically examine the statement in context of Indian society. (150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण एक दोधारी तलवार है, जो एक ओर आर्थिक संवृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करता है, किन्तु दूसरी ओर यह राष्ट्रीय संप्रभुता पर हमला करता है, स्थानीय संस्कृति को विनष्ट करता है तथा आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिरता के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। भारतीय समाज के संदर्भ में इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalisation means free flow of Information, ideas, people goods and services across borders.
It has been going since years however accelerated in the age of digital connectivity

It is called as double edged sword because

1) It increases opportunities for people to explore the market and ideas of other countries

2) ~~But as~~ → This has resulted into greater ideas of equality women empowerment.

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However, the present neo liberal globalisation raises some issues such as:

→ The authority and sovereignty of states diminishing eg use of Imported Technology like whatsapp - unable to control data & hate speech and fake news.

→ Food security concerns raised at WTO, lower welfare expenditure, greater International pressure

→ Farmers exposed to International markets.

→ Radicalisation of Indian Youth.

→ However if used ~~the~~ right Globalisation can provide great opportunities in field of education employment, social solidarity. There is a need for Regulating it

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9. The relegation of women to private sphere of life is the main cause behind gender inequality and exploitation in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

महिलाओं को जीवन के निजी क्षेत्र तक सीमित करना, भारत में लैंगिक असमानता और शोषण के पीछे मुख्य कारण है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Women is historically located to be a part of 'private sphere' and man belongs to 'public sphere'

It results into gender inequality and Exploitation as

1) The family is the first unit of Patriarchy. The domination of father at home translates into domination of man at social and political sphere.

2) Relegating to private sphere deprives women to be Independent Hence they lack decision making power even about their own bodies and children.

3) Private sphere has domination

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and subordination eg the domestic work which is neither paid nor valued.

4) Domestic Violence, unequal relations within family.

5) Children see discrimination at home and consider it as 'normal' and thus leads to perpetuation of Patriarchy.

6) Women in todays age face triple burden - of home, work and political sphere.

7) It leads to lesser time for leisure and development of self

There is a need to realise this. The laws should be made gender neutral. Childcare ~~at~~ and private sphere should be seen as equal responsibility of entire family and Not Just of women.

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10. Growing 'informalization of labour market' is perceived as a barrier to realising economic potential as well as a hindrance to longrun economic development and poverty reduction. Discuss. (150 words) 10

श्रम बाज़ार के बढ़ते अनौपचारीकरण' को आर्थिक संभाव्यता को साकार करने में एक अवरोध के साथ-साथ दीर्घकालिक आर्थिक विकास तथा गरीबी न्यूनीकरण में एक व्यवधान के रूप में देखा जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Due to the structural laws regulating labour, there has been a growth in contractualisation and informalisation of labour market

It has various consequences

1) It limits economic potential as.

Contractual labour
↓
Lower wages, Poor work conditions
↓
Lower Health and education.

Lower Skills → Menial Jobs.
↓
Lower Pay
↓
Poverty.

Lower Productivity.
↓
Impacts economy as whole

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Therefore it hinders Poverty Reduction as well.

There is a need to give proper health education facilities and vocational education to the workers and spread awareness of their legal rights

At the same time providing suitable incentives to Industry for hiring permanent labour force

eg

- Tax incentives
- Apprenticeship Programs
- Industry specific Skilling
- Equal Opportunities to women.
- Better facilities like toilets, creches.
- free education.

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11. Buddhism not only enriched Indian philosophy but also left an indelible imprint on ancient Indian art and architecture. Explain with adequate examples. (250 words) 15

बौद्ध धर्म ने न केवल भारतीय दर्शन को समृद्ध किया बल्कि प्राचीन भारतीय कला एवं स्थापत्य पर एक अमिट छाप भी छोड़ी। यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या कीजिए।

Bhikhu Parekh calls Buddhism as 'rebel child of Hinduism' which originated as a response to contemporary challenges eg ~~Kshatr~~ Ks Caste domination restriction on Trade.

Buddhism as a philosophy is attributed to 'Buddha' who belonged to 3rd century BC. However Buddhist philosophy was compiled after his death in 3 Buddhist councils

Buddhism
- → Mahayana - Kushana - Greater wheel.
- → Hinayana. - Lesser wheel.
- → Theravada.

Buddhism enriched Indian Philosophy as

1) Buddha is regarded as philosopher of Good Governance. Various Kings

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of his time visited him for Guidance.

2) Buddha taught the reason for all miseries is desire

3) Buddhist philosophy is similar to Post Modernist Thought - as - According to Buddha "ultimate reality is beyond comprehension of human mind

4) Buddha prescribes the famous "Madhyama Marg" or Middle Path.

Buddhist Literature - 3 books - Digha Nikaya, Angutter Nikaya - serve as ~~but~~ philosophy of Ancient India

~~Tnd~~ Ancient Art and Architecture

1) Stupas - are Vedic traditional structures but got boost after Buddha eg the world heritage site - Sanchi Stupa. At the time of Ashoka - 65000 Stupas were built

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→ These Stupas were later elaborated and torans were added.

2) Sculptures - 3 major schools have Buddhist figures

Mathura
Buddha shown masculine

Gandhara
- Spiritual
- wavy hair

Amravati
- dynamic
- Jataka stories.

3) Paintings - eg Mural Paintings of Ajanta, Ellora have Buddhist Themes.

4) Metal Work - eg Sultanganj Buddha of Gupta Era.

5) Buddhist Stupas - were even spread to neighbouring countries eg Cambodia Temple - Angkor Vat

Buddhism has contributed heavily in Indian Philosophy, art and architecture. The Indian foreign Policy of NAM, Panchsheel was also based on Buddhist Ideals. There is a need to Revive the tradition.

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12. Most of the protests, revolts and movements launched by the peasants against British policies grew out of local grievances, remained localised and had no regular organisation and leadership. Discuss with examples. (250 words) 15

ब्रिटिश नीतियों के विरुद्ध किसानों द्वारा आरंभ किए गए अधिकतर विरोध-प्रदर्शन, विद्रोह और आंदोलन स्थानीय शिकायतों से उत्पन्न हुए थे, ये स्थानीय ही बने रहे तथा इनका न तो कोई नियमित संगठन था और न ही नेतृत्व। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

The British rule in India - Impacted all sections of the society. The Indian peasantry suffered in numerous ways.

1) Commercialisation of Agriculture.
2) Creation of Private Property in land.
3) High Land Revenues.
4) The Land Reforms made Zamindars owners.
5) Famines 6) Exploitation by Planters
7) Vicious cycle of Debt.

British rule destroyed the traditional Indian society which was inter dependent and self sufficient

Also deindustrialisation. increased the pressure on land. As a result Peasant Uprisings took place in different parts of India

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The peasant Revolts were divided into 2 Phase - Pre and Post Gandhian

Pre Gandhian Phase

1) They were generally directed towards local grievances eg money lenders eg Pabna Revolt against zamindars.

2) They had no regular organisation and leadership. They were mostly lead by traditional leaders eg Deccan Revolts

3) They did not have any long term vision eg Land Reforms.

4) They were not directed against colonialism or demanded freedom eg the Pabna Revolt ryots said - "we want to be the ryots of the Queen and not of the ~~Pea~~ Moneylenders"

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However after Gandhi, the peasant moments were streamlined within the Broader National Movements eg Bardoli Satyagraha

Kisan Sabhas were formed in 1920s and 1930s and leadership was provided by Nationalist leaders eg Eka ~~Rotelli~~ Revolt/ Movement

Communist Parties played a great role in organisation of these movements.

Gradually they developed strong awareness of their legal rights.

Peasant Movements in India Initially were localised and directed at economic grievance and immediate enemy but later became part of National Movement. Legacy was followed in Land Reforms Post Independence

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13. Indian nationalism arose when the contradiction between the aims and objectives of the British rule and the interests of Indians became clear and obvious. In this context, elaborate on the role played by the intelligentsia in the growth of nationalism. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद का उद्भव तब हुआ जब ब्रिटिश राज के लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों तथा भारतीयों के हितों के मध्य के विरोधाभास स्पष्ट और दृष्टिगोचर होने लग गए। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रवाद के विकास में बुद्धिजीवियों द्वारा निर्वाह की गई भूमिका का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

India was treated as a 'geographical expression' by the Britishers. Intelligentia played an important role in converting it into a 'nation'

The role of Intelligentsia can be analysed in various phases.

1) During 1830s, Raja Ram Mohun Roy is regarded as father of Indian Renaissance. He saw British rule as blessing. However at the same time demanded reforms in the rule in interest of India.

2) Moderates played a great role in 'economic critique of Nationalism'. RC Dutt, Mrs Besant

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Rule of India by Dada Bhai Naoroji highlighted for the first time that the cause of backwardness of India was British Rule

They highlighted the contradictions - how India was converted into a colony working for British welfare

3) Extremists like Tilak, Aurobindo Ghosh highlighted the political contradictions. How British Rule has impoverished India of its civilisational Values.

4) Social Reformers like Vivekanand talked of "Great Synthesis" and rejected the British view that India was a weak civilisation

Annie Besant and Theosophical Society established people in Indian History

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Gandhi in Hind ~~Swaraj~~ Swaraj showed how Indian civilisational values were contradictory and superior to western values of consumerism.

Therefore Intellentsia played a great role in the awakening of the people towards the 'true nature' of the British Rule.

They acted as 'Buddha' highlighting the cause of Indian grievances in the contradictions. The British rule driven by domination and profit could never serve Indian interest

This realisation fuelled the Indian National Movement and provided Ideological basis to it

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14. Partition was a culmination of a communal politics that started developing in the opening decades of the twentieth century. Comment.
(250 words) 15

विभाजन सांप्रदायिक राजनीति की चरम परिणति थी जो बीसवीं शताब्दी के प्रारंभिक दशकों में विकसित होने लगी थी। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The origin of Communalism is traced to the policy of divide and Rule of the British which was supported by several other factors.

The 19th century - was first phase of communalism. 1857 Revolt saw Hindu Muslim Unity which raise fear in British and policy of appeasement - led to Hindus and Muslims seeing in each other as distinct communities.

Second & Third phase of Communalism start in 20th century. The events are.

1) Partition of Bengal - 1905 - directed to break unity in most nationally

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active province. It saw tying of rakhis between Hindus and Muslims

2) Formation of Muslim League (1906) against Congress

3) Morley Minto Reforms (1909) and Seperate Electorates.

4) Role of Congress

- Secular rhetoric failed to address the fears of majority domination which were exploited by Britishers and Muslim Leaders like Jinnah
- Khilafat Movement - realisation of difference in religion.
- Extremist leaders - using Hindu idols and festivals eg Ganesh and Shivaji festival by Tilak.

5) Lucknow Pact (1916) - where Congress accepted the seperate electorate demands.

6) ~~1940~~ 1937 Elections where

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Congress refused to form coalition with the Muslim League.

Electoral Politics played a great role in communism as in 1937 Muslim League got only 4.8% Muslim Votes. Jinnah raised the slogan of "Islam in Danger"

Muslim League got 97% Muslim Votes in 1946 elections in Bengal

7) The 1940 Lahore Resolution for Independence. Divide and Quit Demand in Quit India Movement and Direct Action - 1946.

8) Role of Hindu Communalists like RSS and Hindu Mahasabha which made conciliation difficult

As a result of deadlock between Congress and Muslim League, It ultimately resulted in Partition

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15. The isolation of the region, its complex social character and its backwardness have all resulted in a complicated set of demands from different states of the North-East since independence. Discuss. (250 words) 15

इस क्षेत्र के अलगाव, इसकी जटिल सामाजिक प्रकृति और इसके पिछड़ेपन की परिणति स्वतंत्रता के उपरांत से ही उत्तर-पूर्व के विभिन्न राज्यों के द्वारा मांगों के एक जटिल समुच्चय के रूप में हुई। चर्चा कीजिए।

The North East got physically Isolated after the partition which resulted in its comparative Isolation. The strategic location of the region - surrounded by 3 countries makes it sensitive

The set of Demands post Indep endence can be summed up as.

1) States like Mizoram - never considered themselves as part of British empire therefore had difficult integration. It was satisfied with grant of state hood in 1962.

2) North East consisted majorly of Assam which had multiple ethnicities and there were

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demands of autonomy and self rule. These demands were met by division and reorganisation of Assam in 7 sister states

3) North East was majorly ignored by Bureaucrats which led to various features like.

- Majority tribal population
- low education, health
- poor infrastructure and connectivity.
- Greater reliance on social norms'

Therefore demands of social and political autonomy were met through 5th and 6th schedule in Indian constitution

- Provision of "Autonomous Districts" to prevent further balkanisation of the region.

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4) They relied largely on forest produce. Therefore Indian forest Acts recognised their rights on forest produce

5) Other demands of Representation were met by providing them constitutional reservation in Jobs and Government Institutions and Parliaments.

6) The demand for development was met by providing special category status and greater devolution of funds.

A few issues and demands remain eg Bodoland, Nagalim. Other demand is to be treated with equal Respect and dignity. These can be met through greater development and integration to the region.

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16. Even though the South Americans welcomed the formulation of Monroe doctrine, it's later interpretation became a pretext for United States' intervention. Elaborate with examples. (250 words) 15

भले ही दक्षिण अमेरिकियों ने मुनरो सिद्धांत के निरूपण का स्वागत किया, किन्तु इसकी पश्चात्वर्ती व्याख्या संयुक्त राज्य के हस्तक्षेप के लिए बहाना बन गई। उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Munroe Doctrine was American policy in 1820s to prevent European colonialism in America. It made European Powers to limit themselves to Europe and America would not interfere in their territory.

Munroe Doctrine allowed America to grow and become Industrialised in relative Isolation from the European powers. This made North America, particularly US to

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emerge and evolve into a strong Industrialised nation

& South America also welcomed the Doctrine in Initial years. However Gradually as North America became Industrialised and was looking for greater market and more resources, US started interpreting the doctrine differently

It started limiting the doctrine to Europe and started Intervening in South American states in various forms

eg helping spread Nationalism to help them overthrow

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European Imperialism

→ Gradually the southern states gained Independence and US started exploiting its resources for its greater development needs.

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17. Events in West Asia and Afghanistan in the year 1979 had a deep impact on the politics of the region with long lasting significance. Examine. (250 words) 15

वर्ष 1979 में पश्चिम एशिया और अफगानिस्तान में घटित घटनाक्रमों का क्षेत्र की राजनीति पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ा, जिसका दीर्घकालिक महत्व था। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Afghanistan is known as 'graveyard of civilisation'. It has seen major conflicts and declines eg Alexander in 3rd BC. The decline of US Hegemony is also related to Afghanistan issue.

West Asia and Afghanistan rare resource rich areas of the world - located at strategic intersection of North and South, East and West

The West Asia has always been crisis sudden and a place for 'proxy' wars of the the Great Imperialist Powers.

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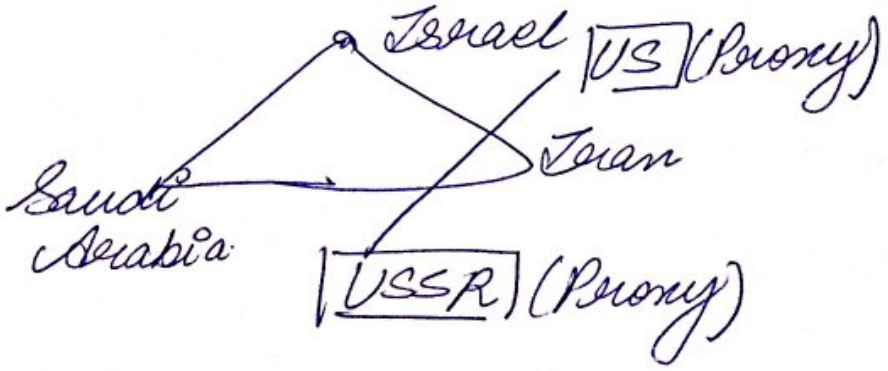
Events in 1979

1) The world divided in two blocks - cold war era. Both US and USSR try to influence the countries

2) US supports Sunni Saudi Arabia and USSR - Shia Iran. As a Result 2 centres of power develop

3) At the same time migration of Jews in Israel among Arab countries - lead to Third centre of Power.



The politics in 1979 - to disrupts the balance of power in

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the region.

→ It lead to lack of development and opportunities for locals.

→ These countries were not able to develop institutions of democracy and self Rule

→ This resulted into their permanent state of war - even continuing in the present time.

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18. Luddite rebellion was one of the reactions to the negative fallouts of the industrial revolution. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

लडाइट विद्रोह औद्योगिक क्रांति के नकारात्मक परिणामों के प्रति प्रतिक्रियाओं में से एक था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Industrial Revolution in the European countries is product of Capitalism which works on the principle of "maximisation of profit"

In the quest of maximisation of profit - it resulted into exploitation of labour in the form of

- lower wages
- alienation.
- low quality of life

It increased the Economic Inequalities. Greater Competition among Industries resulted into

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greater exploitation.

At the same time, counter ideology of socialism developed which made workers aware of the same nature of Industrial Revolution

As a Result several socialist leaders emerged from the working class guiding the workers to unite and Revolt

Luddite Rebellion was one such negative fall out of the Industrial Revolution of the west.

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19. While on one hand, urbanization is creating potential for social integration and economic opportunity, on the other hand, it is also leading to segregation and exclusion based on socio-economic status. Examine the paradox in context of Indian cities. What steps can be taken to make urban space truly inclusive? **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ एक ओर शहरीकरण सामाजिक एकीकरण और आर्थिक अवसर की संभावनाएं सृजित कर रहा है, वहीं दूसरी ओर यह सामाजिक-आर्थिक अवस्थिति पर आधारित अलगाव और अपवर्जन को भी बढ़ावा दे रहा है। भारतीय शहरों के संदर्भ में इस विरोधाभास का परीक्षण कीजिए। शहरी क्षेत्रों को वास्तविक रूप से समावेशी बनाने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

33% of Indian population live in cities which is expected to cross 50% by 2050. Urban areas provide great potential and social integration as -

- Economies of scale
- Better Job opportunities
- Better Health & Education facilities
- Better Infrastructure
- Better Standard of life - Liberty and freedom.

At the same time there are paradoxes eg

1) Slums along side Big multiplexes eg Dharavi - highlight Paradox of Inequality & Gini Coefficient

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of India is 0.368.

2) Greater freedom and education and mobility for women yet Delhi is referred as 'Rape Capital'

3) Greater education and opportunities yet greater crime in cities

4) Greater education and legal awareness yet Intolerance eg Beef Ban, Mob Lynching

5) Discrimination eg against North Eastern Students in Delhi and Banglore.

6) Greater levels of Pollution in Indian cities despite greater development in technology

7) Unemployment despite higher degrees. eg PHDs applying for clerical jobs.

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Steps to make it truly Inclusive

1) Bez Bauua Recommendations in 2014. –

a) Spread of Awareness about legal and constitutional Rights

b) Dedicated helpline numbers and dedicated police stations to ease filing of FIR.

c) Role Modelling. Zero Tolerance.

2) Education, Developing culture of Inclusion

3) Making Inclusive Infrastructure eg CCTV cameras, physically disabled friendly transport

There is a need to inculcate inclusivity at individual, societal and political level. There should not be any Political or Social sanction eg as available in Honour Killings.

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20. The focus on risk factors that appear at a young age and timely interventions is the key to preventing child delinquency and its escalation into chronic criminality. Analyse the statement with respect to growing incidences of child delinquency in context of India. (250 words) 15

कम उम्र में दिखाई पड़ने वाले जोखिम कारकों पर ध्यान तथा समय पर हस्तक्षेप बाल अपराध एवं उनके बढ़कर स्थायी अपराधी बनने के निवारण की कुंजी है। भारत के संदर्भ में बाल अपराध की बढ़ती घटनाओं के परिप्रेक्ष्य में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Child Deliquencies as highlighted by NCRB are continuously increasing and represent menace to a stable and prospective society.

Demographic Dividend $\xrightarrow{\text{child deliquency.}}$ Demo graphic Disaster.

India with 62% of population in 18-59 years of age and highest number of adolescents. There is a need to prevent child deliquency

The causes are.

1) Poverty - pushes children into petty crimes like stealing. Poverty also develops

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pessimism in children.

Poverty → Low Education and health
↓
Low opportunities
↓
Lack of Meaningful opportunities
↓
No Respect or sense of Dignity
↑
Crimes.

2) The Consumeristic Culture of the present times is also pushing youth to crimes
3) Issues of drugs eg in Punjab
4) Lack of Rehabilitation homes.
5) Child Abuse., poor environment at home leads to psychological reasons for crime.

There is a need to protect the future generation. through steps such as.

1) Role of family and Education

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is supreme. The values of constitution and morality should be taught

2) Better quality universal education
3) Role Modelling
4) Vocational Education from the time of school.
5) Culture of Respect for women in society.
6) Sports in schools to divert the aggression and help learn teamwork.
7) Child Helpline Numbers and Child Abuse Redressal eg started by Ministry of Women & Child
8) Pencil Portal to help children against work and poverty
9) Focus on Rehabilitation and Integration into society post Juvenile homes

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1150)

Name of Candidate	Pari Bishnoi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	371410
Center	Online	Date	29/8/18.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
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6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

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1. Technical solutions are necessary to augment the traditional methods of guarding the border. In this context, while mentioning the different components of Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS), discuss how it can help to address the gaps in the present system of border security. **(150 words) 10**

सीमा चौकसी की पारंपरिक विधियों का संवर्द्धन करने हेतु तकनीकी समाधान आवश्यक हैं। इस संदर्भ में, व्यापक एकीकृत सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली (कॉम्प्रिहेंसिव इंटीग्रेटेड बॉर्डर मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम: CIBMS) के विभिन्न घटकों का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि सीमा सुरक्षा की वर्तमान व्यवस्था में विद्यमान कमियों को दूर करने में यह कैसे सहायता कर सकता है।

International Borders - Maritime (7500km) and Land (15,000 km) are crucial for India's Maritime and Internal Security - to maintain its sovereignty.

PROBLEMS in existing Methods - Traditional methods - are not fool proof - There are gaps which allow Insurgency, Infiltration, Smuggling, Illegal Migration and Terror attacks

SB Shekatkar Panel on Military Modernisation and Border Protection

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proposed CIBMS

COMPONENTS

→ Technical surveillance and patrolling tools - eg Thermal Night Cameras, Closed circuit view, electronic mapping.

→ use of drones, remote sensing satellite mapping

→ Clear Command and Control system

How can it help

→ Better demarcation of Border eg in tough terrains or rivers

→ electronic surveillance to identify Gaps eg 6 mines, tunnels since past 3 years in J&K.

→ Protect cross border infiltration

→ Effectively Guard Borders

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2. In comparison to conventional warfare, the possibility of successful deterrence against cyber warfare is both limited and complicated. Discuss. Also, elaborate upon India's preparedness in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

पारंपरिक युद्ध की तुलना में, साइबर युद्ध के विरुद्ध सफल भयादोहन (निवारण) की संभावना सीमित और जटिल दोनों है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत की तैयारियों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Cyber warfare is regarded as 5th dimension of warfare. In the background of doubling the cybercrimes (2013-2017) - India, according to ITU is 5th most cyberwarfare vulnerable country in world.

The challenges are - which limits India's Deterrence.

1) High Technology Expertise - not available to India.

2) Transnational nature of crime - lack of International coordination.

3) Under Reporting of 90% corporate crimes - not

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reported due to Reputational loss.

4) Obsolete Technology - eg 75% Credit Debit cards - magnetic strips

INDIAN PREPAREDNESS

Legislative Measures → IT Act 2008 (Am under) → National Cyber Crime Policy 2012.

Institutional → NCIIPS

- National Committe on Critical Infrastructure & Information Protection System.

→ National Cyber Crime Coordinator, CERTs - for emergency Response.

International → eg India negotiating Budapest Convention

There is a need to intensify the efforts.

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3. Analyse the impact that the instability in the wider South Asian region has on India's internal security. What steps can be taken to minimise such impact? (150 words) 10

विस्तृत दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्र में अस्थिरता का भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। ऐसे प्रभावों के अल्पीकरण हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

South Asian Region or India's Neighbourhood - is Important for Internal Security.

Impact of Instability

1) Maritime Security Impacted.
2) Illegal Migrations exodus of Refugees eg Rohingya Crisis
3) Spillover Effect of Radicalisation eg Insurgency in North East.
4) Cross Border Terror Attacks eg J&K region by Pakistan.
5) Increasing ~~ass~~ tilt towards China - which exploits Instability in its favour eg Better relations with Maldives

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Sri Lanka.

5) Greater Militarisation of Indian Ocean Region which is regarded as India's Backyard.

6) Threat to trade and energy security through disruption in sea lanes of communication

Steps

→ India's Neighbourhood first policy - step in right direction

→ Better Bilateral Relations

→ Revival of Regional forums like SAARC for Better connectivity

→ Promoting Tourism, cultural People to People Ties

→ Solving the instabilities through aid and mediation.

→ Better surveillance and energies like IONS, etc

→ Using Technology eg South Asian Satellite.

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4. Highlighting its mandate, discuss the significance of International Solar Alliance in positioning India to a key global leadership role. (150 words) 10

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सौर गठबंधन के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत को एक प्रमुख वैश्विक नेतृत्वकर्ता की भूमिका में स्थान दिलाने में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

International Solar Alliance was proposed by India on sidelines of Paris Climate Deal to leverage the rich solar energy in Tropical countries

The Mandate of the recently established ISA with France lead

1) Technology collaboration and sharing between countries.
2) Joint Research in solar energy
3) Leveraging greater funding for cleaner technologies from multilateral institutions
4) Take help of Developed countries in facilitating adoption of clean energy.

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ISA brings together solar rich countries in the background of threat of climate change to help achieve their INDC Targets and achieve Global aim of ~~reducing~~ limiting Temperature increase to 2°C

Global Leadership Role

ISA → India Proposed.
→ Secretariat in India.

Greater International clout, credibility
↑ Recognition as leader.
India

Cleaner Energy Cooperation

Better Results → Technology.
→ Goals Achieved
→ Cooperation.

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5. Despite a strong case for a Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) between India and the European Union (EU), negotiations have been stuck for long owing to multiple factors. Analyse. (150 words) 10

भारत और यूरोपीय संघ (EU) के बीच व्यापक आधार वाले व्यापार और निवेश समझौते (ब्रॉडबेस्ड ट्रेड एंड इन्वेस्टमेंट अग्रीमेंट: BTIA) हेतु सुदृढ़ परिस्थितियां होने के बावजूद कई कारकों के चलते वार्ता लम्बे समय से अटकी हुयी है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

BTIA Negotiations have been going on for decade between India and EU. EU is the largest trading partner of India.

BTIA - if signed can help improve trade deficit and might have spill over effect on other spheres.

The negotiations have stuck due to multiple factors such as.

1) Lack of consensus - India wants EU to open up its services market, ease visa regulations

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for free movement of Indian workers whereas EU-wants India to open up its Goods market.

2) Conflicting Interest.

3) Rising Tide of Protectionism declining Jobs and Economic Growth in western countries

4) Quality standards have not been agreed eg rejection of Indian products due to Phyto sanitary measures.

The BTIA is important for both EU and India and signing it quickly will be mutually beneficial. There is a need for greater negotiations

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6. Accession to the Ashgabat agreement is valuable for connecting India to its extended neighbourhood. What is the Ashgabat Agreement? Assess its significance for India. (150 words) 10

अश्गाबात समझौते में शामिल होना वस्तुतः भारत के लिए अपने विस्तारित पड़ोस से जुड़ने की दृष्टि से मूल्यवान है। अश्गाबात समझौता क्या है? भारत के लिए इसके महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Ashgabat agreement is multi modal transport agreement between India, Iran, Kazakhstan Oman and Pakistan and Uzbekistan -

It aims to create International Transport and Transit corridor facilitating transportation of Goods between Central Asia, South Asia and Persian Gulf.

Significance for India-

1) Better Regional Connectivity

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→ access to Central Asia which is obstructed by Pakistan

→ Greater Trade opportunity

→ Possibility to diversify India's markets, and energy security

→ It will promote greater integration and hence more stability in the region.

→ eg Afghanistan issue can be resolved.

→ Better control and regulation of Illegal Drug Smuggling.

→ India's greater connectivity in Global supply chain, access to Eurasia, Russia, less dependence on OBOR.

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7. The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a natural choice for India to fulfill key foreign policy priorities. In this context, discuss the issues behind hitherto slow progress and the reasons for reinvigorated optimism regarding BIMSTEC. **(150 words) 10**

बहु-क्षेत्रीय तकनीकी एवं आर्थिक सहयोग के लिए बंगाल की खाड़ी पहल (BIMSTEC), भारत के लिए अपनी विदेश नीति संबंधी प्रमुख प्राथमिकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु एक स्वाभाविक चयन है। इस संदर्भ में, अब तक हुई धीमी प्रगति के पीछे निहित मुद्दों और BIMSTEC के संबंध में पुनर्जीवित होते आशावाद की चर्चा कीजिए।

BIMSTEC is Technical and Economic Cooperation between 7 countries at the rim of Bay of Bengal.

NATURAL CHOICE

→ Because BIMSTEC includes members from India's Immediate and Extended Neighbourhood (Thailand)

→ link between South Asia and South East Asia.

→ In the context of failure of SAARC – It can prove valuable for REGIONAL INTEGRATION

→ The countries of BIMSTEC

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are relatively economically sound (2.5 trillion economy)

However there is slow progress due to.

→ Stalled Connectivity Projects
→ Myanmar and Thailand more tilted towards ASEAN.
→ Connectivity Problems
→ Perception of India as Big Brother
→ Lack of Political will and regular meetings
→ Follow up of Meetings and Projects is missing

BIMSTEC is important for Indias security, trade and connectivity. There is a need to address Roadblocks

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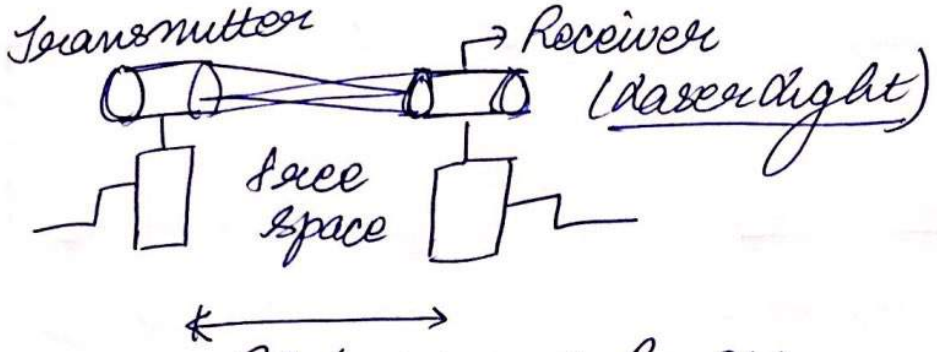
8. What do you understand by Free Space Optical Communication (FSOC) Technology? Critically explain its potential in connecting rural and remote areas in India. **(150 words) 10**

फ्री स्पेस ऑप्टिकल कम्युनिकेशन (FSOC) प्रौद्योगिकी से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में ग्रामीण और दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों को जोड़ने में इसकी क्षमताओं की आलोचनात्मक व्याख्या कीजिए।



Bi directional Possible.

Free space optical communication is ~~opt~~ line of sight optical communication which does not require optical glass fibres.

eg Proposed in Andhra Pradesh by Alphabet Company

Potential in Rural Areas

1) less cost as it does not require optical fibre cables

2) Very High speed.

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3) Multiple connections possible as the laser is very fine

4) Not disturbed by electromagnetic waves.

However - It requires line of sight connection and any disturbance in orientation will disturb connectivity

FSOC is important technology with potential to reach remote locations and help in achieving the Goal of Digital India 2022

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9. What are Orphan Drugs? Examine the significance of putting in place a policy framework for such drugs in a developing country such as India.

(150 words) 10

ऑर्फन ड्रग्स क्या हैं? भारत जैसे एक विकासशील देश में ऐसी दवाओं हेतु एक नीतिगत ढांचा स्थापित करने के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Orphan Drugs are those which are for very rare diseases and hence not much in demand.

Since Rare diseases impact less number of population – It is not economically attractive for pharmaceutical ~~countries~~ companies to research and manufacture them

Also there is less data, less genetic pool and less possibility of clinical Trials for them.

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Therefore it is important to have a policy framework in India as.

→ Otherwise these diseases will be neglected.

→ There is significant population which gets impacted

→ It compromises their fundamental right to health

Therefore a policy would incentivise pharma companies and labs to research in these drugs. Also rare diseases vary across countries and India needs Indigenous Research on Orphan Drugs to provide health to its population.

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10. Discuss the obstacles in women's access to science education in India and also suggest remedial measures to overcome these obstacles.

(150 words) 10

भारत में विज्ञान की शिक्षा तक महिलाओं की पहुंच के मार्ग में आने वाली बाधाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए और इन बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपाय भी सुझाइए।

~~10.~~ As highlighted By Economic Survey 2017, Role of women in science education is abysmal - ~~including~~ gradually declining from college to research to scientist level

Obstacles are -

1) Biggest Obstacle is the Patriarchal mindset - which confines STEM as man's field.

2) Dual Responsibilities - unable to devote time to research activities

3) Low capacity and skill

4) No Incentive - Non Lucrative

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nature of Job.

5) Lack of Penetration of Technical Education in rural remote areas

Remedial Measures -

Can be to promote ideas such as "Research from home" More Incentives in form of Research fellowships. Better work Environment. Policy Support eg Agri Ministry target to include atleast 1 woman in all Krishi Vigyan Kendras. Better Role Modelling. Increasing the Budget for Research. Better Infrastructure.

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11. Giving examples, elaborate how India's approach to becoming a net security provider in the Indian Ocean Region is taking shape. What are the challenges and opportunities associated with this approach?

(250 words) 15

उदाहरण देते हुए, सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए कि किस प्रकार हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में वास्तविक सुरक्षा प्रदाता (नेट सिक्यूरिटी प्रोवाइडर) बनने का भारत का दृष्टिकोण आकार ले रहा है। इस दृष्टिकोण से संबद्ध चुनौतियां एवं अवसर क्या हैं?

According to Geostrategist - Alfred T Mahan - The country which will control the Indian ocean will control the world

(IOR)

Indian Ocean Region is regarded as India's backyard. with 7500km coastline. IOR is important for Maritime security, Trade and commerce (more than 80% trade through sea) etc.

India has therefore aimed to become net security provider in region through steps such as.

a) Bilateral Relations with the neighbouring Island countries

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through neighbourhood first policy eg Maldives also has 'India first' foreign policy.

2) Maritime Exercises eg Malabar Exercise with US, Japan. ~~so~~.

3) Regional forums under Indian Leadership eg Indian Ocean Naval Symposium, IORA etc - for dialogue and negotiations and jointly solve common problems eg Piracy

4) Acquisition of Bases and Ports eg in Sri Lanka, Oman, etc.

5) Raising voice in International fora ~~and~~

6) Becoming Member of Groupings like Quad - for counter

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balancing China.

Challenges and Opportunities

- Biggest challenge is from growing Assertiveness of China through policies such as String of Pearls, Silk Maritime Road Initiative - trying to encircle India.
- Another is from growing militarisation of Region - presence of Nuclear submarines
- Neighbours tilting towards China
- Internal challenge - Inability to complete projects on time.

There is an opportunity to utilise the regional forums and become net security provider given India addresses internal and external challenges.

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12. The UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) has pitched for the need of an integrated approach in order to address the difficulties in preventing, detecting, investigating and prosecuting Transnational Organised Crimes (TOC). Elaborating on these difficulties discuss how an integrated approach can help in tackling TOCs. **(250 words) 15**

पार-राष्ट्रीय संगठित अपराधों (ट्रांसनेशनल ऑर्गनाइज्ड क्राइम्स: TOCs) को रोकने, पता लगाने, जाँच करने और अभियोजित करने में आने वाली कठिनाइयों से निपटने के लिए UNODC (यूनाइटेड नेशंस ऑफिस ऑन ड्रग एंड क्राइम्स) ने एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है। इन कठिनाइयों का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस तरह एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण से TOCs से निपटने में सहायता मिल सकती है।

Transnational Organised Crimes involve network of communals operating from different locations in activities such as
- Smuggling - Drugs, arms.
- Traffic King - Humans, livestock
- Money laundering - Hawala. etc

In order to deal with complex and multi spread nature of the crimes - International cooperation and Integrated Approach is needed.

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Difficulties eg

1) Origin of crime in other countries. through master minds

2) Complex legal frameworks

3) Lack of Investigation coordination

4) Use of virtual currencies eg Bitcoins

5) Use of Internet, Satellite communication or eg in J&K - Organised crime networks use Pakistani sim cards - makes difficult to catch them

6) No central database of Information.

7) No interagency coordination

8) Presence of ~~Tax~~ Tax Haves and some states allowing funding.

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Integrated Approach

- **Better Monitoring** – harmonisation of laws.
- **Inter Agency** eg financial institutions like FATF and UNODC
- **International Coordination**
  - Investigation Agencies
- **Data Sharing**

→ In the era of increasing diffused nature of organised crimes – Integrated Approach is a must for a crime free peaceful world (SDG-16)

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13. Highlighting the need for SMART policing in India, suggest some administrative, legislative and technological reforms in order to realize this vision. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में SMART पुलिसिंग की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस दृष्टि को साकार करने के लिए कुछ प्रशासनिक, विधायी और तकनीकी सुधारों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Police is an Integral Component of Criminal Justice System in India. Its Mandate Includes

- Law and Order
- Investigation Civil and Criminal.
- Intelligence Gathering

In order to fulfil its mandate effective. in the era of more complex matrix of crimes, reforms are needed to make policing SMART

According to PM Narendra Modi SMART Means - Strict and Sensitive, Modern and Mobile

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Alert and Accountable (A)
Reliable and Responsive (R)
Techno Savy and Trained (T)

To realise this vision, Reforms-

ADMINISTRATIVE

→ As proposed by Supreme Court in Prakash Singh case

- The appointment of DG of Police should be transparent decided by Departmental committee
- Security of Tenure - to DG as well as to field officers
- State level committees - to deal with posting promotion and training
- Internal complaints Committee
- Ombudsman, Grievance Redressal

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LEGISLATIVE

→ To reform archaic laws.
→ Facilitate Inter state coordination eg Data Sharing.
→ Bills such as DNA Profiling to improve Investigation.
→ Ratifying Anti Torture UN Convention

TECHNOLOGICAL

→ To increase Budgetary allocation
→ Modernisation of Police force eg latest weaponry. ICT Infra structure.
→ Training in cybercrimes, special organised crimes and technologies.

Police needs to be made more sensitive and updated for effective "Justice" and Peace & stability

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14. Discuss the reasons behind private sector playing a merely peripheral role in defence manufacturing in India. Also, explain how the Draft Defence Production Policy, 2018 seeks to augment private sector participation in defence manufacturing in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में रक्षा विनिर्माण के क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्रक द्वारा अत्यंत गौण भूमिका निभाने के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार ड्राफ्ट डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन पॉलिसी, 2018 (रक्षा उत्पादन नीति मसौदा, 2018) भारत में रक्षा विनिर्माण के क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्रक की भागीदारी बढ़ाना चाहती है।

~~Dep~~ According to a report by SIPRI - India is the largest arms Importer of the world accounting for 12% Global arms Import

Therefore in the background of becoming self reliant in defence for STRATEGIC AUTONOMY - Importance of private sector participation assumes significance.

REASONS - for peripheral role of Private sector in defence manufactu

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→ Government Polices

- do not incentivise private sector. It relies on govt. supplies
- Private sector was not allowed to provide products - Restricted

→ Private sector lacks capacity to produce the modern arms ammunitions, and vehicles.

→ Lack of Research and Innovation

Majority of the research in India is government funded and Private sector has no role in Defense related research

→ Defense has been a closed sector - till recently - FDI norms were tight

Other Issues - Lack of Ease of Doing Business, Demand supply Mismatch.

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Draft Defense Production Policy 2018 seeks to rectify the historical neglect through.

Make I
Government funded.

Make II procedure
Industry funded But government assisted procurement

→ Setting up of Defense Industrial Corridor in UP and Kerala (Budget 2018)

→ Promoting MSMEs and startups by procuring below 3 crores from them.

→ Opening up FDI norms from 49% to 74% in some sectors.

Private sector can play a major role in making India self reliant in uncertain world.

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15. While India and Russia have enjoyed good relations since the Soviet era, relying on the past may not be enough to deal with shift in the relationship in light of the rapidly evolving geopolitical realities. Comment.

(250 words) 15

यद्यपि सोवियत युग से ही भारत और रूस के संबंध मधुर रहे हैं, तथापि अतीत पर निर्भरता तेज़ी से विकसित होती भू-राजनीतिक वास्तविकताओं के प्रकाश में, संबंधों में आये बदलाव से निपटने हेतु पर्याप्त नहीं भी हो सकती हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India and Russia were termed as 'natural allies', best friends all weather friends during the soviet era- as reflected in Treaty of Peace and friendship

However in the Geopolitics according to Realpolitik philosophy- There are no permanent friends and no permanent enemies.

Changing Geopolitics and Relations

1) Indias closeness to US eg LEMOA, Quad and US sanctions on Russia

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has been an important in the relation

2) China-Russia-Pakistan Axis

eg first military exercise between Russia and Pakistan, defense supplies to Pakistan closeness to China - is a disturbing factor.

3) OBOR - OBOR of China passes through Russia - which is opposed by India.

4) No direct connectivity between India and Russia - hampers full realisation of the potential trade

5) Diversification of Defense Procurement by India from

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countries like Israel due to improper servicing by Russia.

However Russia is an important country for India and there are positives eg Brahmos Missile, Technology Transfer etc.

There is a need to engage more and understand each others compulsions eg Russia's economy depends on defense Exports and India's need to counter China in Indian Ocean region.

India's membership to SCO will provide a good opportunity to re-engage with Russia in a multilateral form

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16. In what ways has the engagement between India and its diaspora evolved over the years? What role can the Indian diaspora play in furthering and shaping India's foreign policy goals? (250 words) 15

भारत और इसके डायस्पोरा के बीच सहभागिता बीते वर्षों के दौरान किस तरह विकसित हुई हैं? भारत की विदेशी नीति के लक्ष्यों को आगे बढ़ाने और आकार देने में भारतीय डायस्पोरा क्या भूमिका निभा सकते हैं?

Diaspora is one of the important component in any country's foreing policy and according to recent UNCTAD report India is largest remittance receiver

Evolution in Relation with Diaspora.

→ Pre Independence - Diaspora in ~~countries~~ varies like Canada, London San Francisco played a role in Indian Independence and India supported labour in other countries eg South Africa (British Plantations)

→ Post Independence - Nehru -

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did not focus much on diaspora and viewed them to play a greater role in the foreign countries

→ The NDA Government since 2014 has started focusing on diaspora through Initiatives like

- Pravasi Bhartiya Divas (9 Jan)
- PM fellowship schemes to Indian scholars abroad.
- Greater Interaction with them eg Times Square London Speech.
- Supporting their cause in Bilateral Relations eg raising concerns on Kafala.
- Rescue Operations in need eg Kerala Nurses from Iraq.
- Brain Gain Policies - allowing them to participate in Academic

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research

- New Division in MEA

Role They can play

1) Improving Bilateral Relations
- public to public ties eg with Saudi Arabia
- eg Civil Nuclear Deal of 2005 ~~is also~~ - Diasporic connections played a role
2) Economy - Greater Remittances.
3) Improving Indias clout in International Relations.
4) Soft Power of India - gets augmented due to spread of culture.
5) Better Track 3 diplomacy.

Indian Diaspora is dynamic and significant in many countries around world eg Canada - should be leveraged for Better Deals.

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17. Sluggish progress of the Doha round signals that the WTO is proving to be ineffective in promoting free trade. Identifying the factors behind this, comment on the relevance of WTO in present context. **(250 words) 15**

दोहा दौर की धीमी प्रगति संकेत करती है कि WTO, मुक्त व्यापार को प्रोत्साहित करने में अप्रभावी सिद्ध हो रहा है। इसके पीछे उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, वर्तमान संदर्भ में WTO की प्रासंगिकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

WTO formed in 1995 is the most important multilateral institution to promote "free, fair and open trade" among countries. It is based on Neoliberal Principles of Globalisation

It has been historically dominated by interest and ideas of western countries eg opening markets across developing countries.

Doha Round - Marked a departure - when countries like India China came together

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and secure concessions for themselves eg poverty of eradicating poverty, agriculture protection for food security etc.

However the progress of Doha Round has been sluggish as it adversely impacts the interest of the western countries

FACTORS

1) Western countries - historically gained from free market - but post 2008 crisis - facing a Backlash - declined Jobs due to cheap labour in developing countries.

2) Shift of Manufacturing hubs to India, China

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3) Slowdown in their growth rate

4) More Benefit to developing countries - Better Growth

5) Conflicting demands of Nations. eg India wants countries to open up service sector and ~~China~~ - US - to stop agri subsidies. - lack of consensus

RELEVANCE OF WTO - is declining due to deadlocks, failure to Implement Rules, ongoing Protectionism and Trade War which threaten entire Global Value chain. There is vacancy in WTO dispute settlement mechanism.

India should take up leadership role as its interest lies in free multilateral world order and open trade

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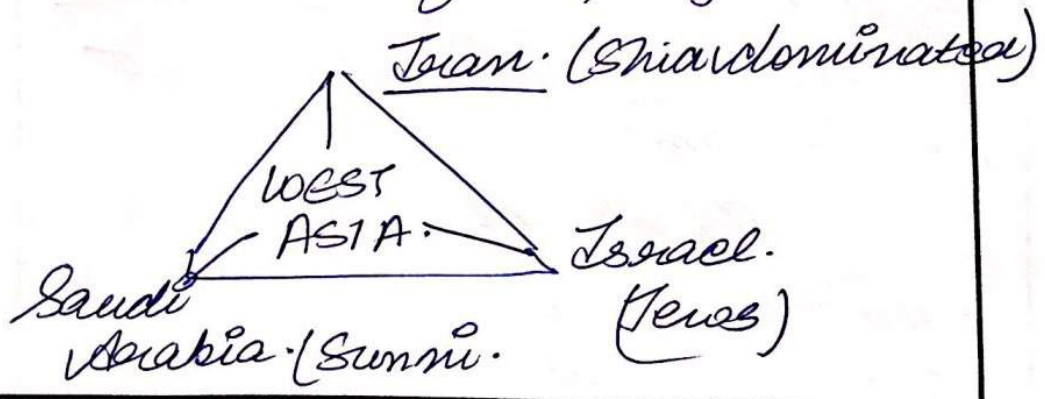
18. India's engagement with its extended neighbourhood in West Asia has evolved into a 'Look West' approach in recent times. However, multiple faultlines in this volatile region require a balancing act on the part of India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

पश्चिम एशिया में अपने विस्तारित पड़ोस के साथ भारत की सहभागिता हाल के दिनों में 'लुक वेस्ट' दृष्टिकोण के रूप में विकसित हुई है। हालांकि, इस अस्थिर क्षेत्र में उपस्थित कई फॉल्टलाइन्स भारत की ओर से एक संतुलनकारी कार्यवाही की मांग करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

West Asia is one of the most strategically located regions at the cross-section of East-West, North and South -- which has worlds largest oil reserves

However, there are multiple faultlines in the region such as - Religious - Shia Sunni, Cultural, Arabs V/s Jews, etc. There are 3 major players



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India is the only country to have good historical ties with all ~~regions~~ poles eg Iran is second largest oil supplier, Chabahar Port Deal

→ Israel is one of largest defence supplier.

→ Saudi Arabia has one of largest Indian Diaspora.

The relation though initially transactional but now have evolved multifold with all countries eg Agriculture and water harvesting with Israel, connectivity development with Iran, etc.

However there are emerging

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fault lines which challenge India's balancing Act - such as

→ US cancelling / pulling out of Iran Nuclear Deal and imposing secondary sanctions

→ Issue of Palestine - India supports 2 state solution - while Israel's ~~one~~ nation state law (Jerusalem as capital)

→ Saudi Arabia's Kafala system hurting Indian labour.

In the light of these emerging issues, India needs to maintain a balance in its relations ensuring energy security, labour security, cordial relations, National interest and strategic autonomy in extended Neighbourhood.

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19. The rapid diffusion of Artificial Intelligence begets unique opportunities and challenges for India. Discuss. What can be done to address these challenges? **(250 words) 15**

आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता) का तीव्र प्रसार, भारत के लिए विशिष्ट अवसर और चुनौतियां उत्पन्न करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

Artificial Intelligence - is the latest step in evolution of technology - aimed to perform the tasks ~~treadd~~ - otherwise to be performed by humans. eg decision making.

It operates on the technique of MACHINE LEARNING and Deep learning where - the computer - observes human commands and replicates in similar situations.

Opportunities - In the era of FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

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AI is most important Technology and has applications in

1) Security - Defense operations, monitoring, surveillance eg drones, mine detectors etc.

2) Economy - will depend on latest technology - Modern forms of production. - Banks are also increasingly adopting it

- Also - ecommerce, advertising is more AI dependent

3) Transport - smart mobility automatic vehicles

4) Smart cities - Better Governance - low Human Interface - low corruption

5) Agriculture - Precision, Market Intelligence, More Production

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AI is seen as disruptive technology

Challenges

→ Data colonisation. Micro Management of Indian Politics
Compromise of Privacy.

→ Stephen Hawkins - raised concerns on losing autonomy and decision making

→ More Monopoly of larger firms

India needs to rise to the opportunity. Increase Expenditure on Innovation to stop reliance on Imported Technology. Better Regulatory Mechanism, Comprehensive law. Better safeguards to realise the true potential of 'Knowledge Economy

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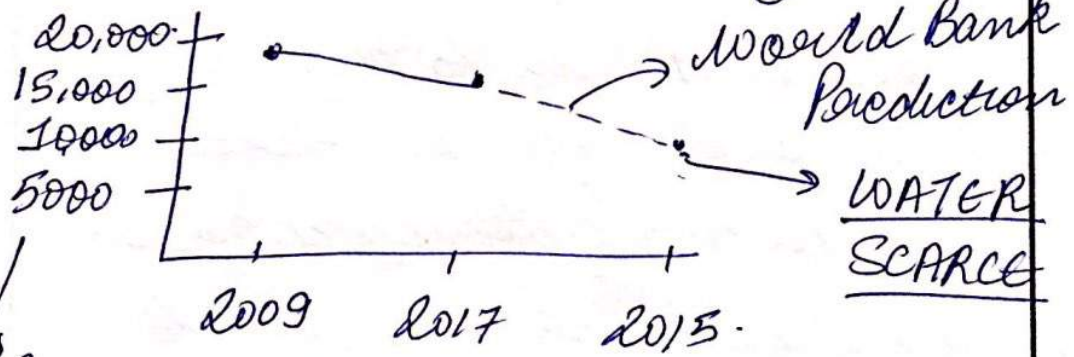
20. Water shortage in India has been sought to be addressed through various policy and technological interventions. Explain. Also, examine the benefits of desalination technology and the costs associated with it. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में विभिन्न नीतिगत और तकनीकी उपायों के माध्यम से जल की कमी की समस्या का समाधान करने के प्रयास किए जाते रहे हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, विलवणीकरण प्रौद्योगिकी के लाभों एवं इससे संबद्ध लागतों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

India - 2.5% world area, 16% population and only 4% world's fresh water resources.

India is a WATER STRESSED country with declining per capita water availability.



Per Capita Water (per litre)

Indias efforts to reduce shortage.

- POLICY eg promoting Precision Agri

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culture - in Per ~~Crop~~ Drop More Crop (PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana)

→ Jal Sanchay Yojana - ensure water availability.

Various Technological Measures like Solar Water Pumps. Sewage Treatment Plants - to recycle waste water.

→ Various Schemes like River Linkages. SAUNI in Gujarat. Traditional water harvesting eg in Ralegaon Siddhi

However the problem of water shortage still persists as highlighted in recent Shimla crisis. In this context Desalination Technology assumes importance. - which means converting saline water to

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fresh water was followed in Israel (Recent India - Israel MOU)

Benefits

→ addresses water shortage
→ The water obtained is safe and pure for all purposes free of pollutants.
→ Can help meet Growing Industrial Demand

Costs

↳ It is useful in coastal areas as otherwise there would be high transport cost and evaporative losses
→ Very high cost
→ No Indigenous technology to replicate it at large scale.

India should also explore other options like Singapore - 100% waste water recycle.

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